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MANUAL OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LIST OF
CAUSES OF DEATH

SECOND REVISION, PARIS, 1909

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
E. DANA DURAND, DIRECTOR

MANUAL
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LIST
OF
CAUSES OF DEATH

BASED ON THE SECOND DECENNIAL
REVISION BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION, PARIS, JULY 1 TO 3, 1909

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1911.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, based on the Second Decennial Revision by the International Commission that met at Paris in 1909. It contains many additional terms not found in the original translation of the report of that Commission, and will be of special service to American registration offices whose returns supply the material upon which the mortality statistics published by the Bureau of the Census are based. It was prepared under the direction of Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician for vital statistics of this bureau.

Very respectfully,



Director.

HON. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of the proposed system on the performance of the system. The system is designed to improve the efficiency of the system by reducing the time taken to process the data. The system is designed to be able to handle large amounts of data and to be able to process the data in a timely manner. The system is designed to be able to handle data from multiple sources and to be able to process the data in a timely manner. The system is designed to be able to handle data from multiple sources and to be able to process the data in a timely manner. The system is designed to be able to handle data from multiple sources and to be able to process the data in a timely manner.

2. Methodology

2.1. Data Collection

INTRODUCTORY.

The progress of what is known as the International Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death is most remarkable. It can be explained only by the fact that there was a widely recognized need for national and international uniformity of classification, and that the system proposed met fairly well the demands of registration offices and of the users of mortality statistics and proved capable of progressive development as those demands changed with the advance of medical knowledge.

As late as 1893 no two countries in the world employed precisely the same forms and methods for the statistical classification of causes of death, the compilation of which is universally regarded as of the utmost importance for the advancement of sanitary science and practice. This lack of uniformity rendered the statistical results of such classification incomparable, and it was imperative that an effort be made to remedy this defect.

The past 18 years have seen the successful accomplishment of this task, at least to a degree that warrants the most sanguine hopes of ultimate success and of the early approach of the time when all nations shall be in agreement in this respect. At the session of the International Statistical Institute held at Chicago in 1893, the eminent French demographer, Dr. Jacques Bertillon, presented on behalf of a special committee appointed for the purpose a draft of a classification for international use. This draft was promptly adopted by several countries and was earnestly recommended by the American Public Health Association for use in the United States by resolutions passed at the session of Ottawa, 1898. The resolutions also suggested the propriety of keeping the classification abreast of scientific progress by means of a regular decennial revision by an International Commission appointed by the various countries employing the system. This suggestion was approved by the International Statistical Institute and two sessions of the International Commission have been held, one in 1900 and one in 1909, the latter having been advanced a year at the special request of the Bureau of the Census in order that the revised classification might be available for use in connection with the statistics for the census year 1910. Both sessions were held at Paris, having been convened by the Government of France, to which and to the permanent Secretary General, Dr. Bertillon, for his assiduous labors, the most cordial gratitude is due for the present success of the movement.

The measure of this success may be inferred from the large number of countries represented at the two sessions, as given in the official reports of the proceedings, although all countries that employ the classification were not represented by delegates in 1909. In a paper before the Fourteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held at Berlin in 1907, Dr. Bertillon estimated that the system was in effect for over 212 millions of population. This estimate was a very conservative one, the United States being credited with only the population (33.1 millions) shown for the registration area in 1904. Since the meeting of 1909 the very important accession of Great Britain has been received, as announced in the letter of Hon. Bernard Mallet, Registrar-General of England and Wales, transmitting his annual report for 1909:

The next change will be the substitution of the recently revised International List of Causes of Death for that at present in use in this office. When it was determined to publish mortality statistics on an extended scale for administrative areas, it became necessary to consider how to avoid the anomaly of the use of a different classification of causes of death in these reports from that in use by the local sanitary authorities concerned. The solution of this difficulty has been found in the adoption, by all concerned in the matter, of the proposal contained in the following letter which I addressed on the 20th of October last to the President of the Royal College of Physicians:—

"I beg to inform you that from the commencement of the year 1911 onwards I propose to adopt the International List of Causes of Death in the various publications issued by this office in place of that hitherto in use.

"This decision, which was foreshadowed in my Annual Report for 1908 (page lxxv), has been arrived at after consultation with the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board and with representatives of the Scottish and Irish General Register Offices. Ample precautions will be taken in the scheme of publication to provide for complete comparability of the new records with those published in the present form, so that the continuity of the records concerned will be unimpaired.

"The change of classification will greatly facilitate international mortality comparisons, and there is, moreover, every reason to anticipate that it will for the first time render possible complete comparability between the tables compiled in this office and those issued by local authorities."

The acceptance of this proposal will bring the publications of the General Register Office, of the Local Government Board, and of the local sanitary authorities into line, not only with one another, but also with those of the principal Colonies and of most foreign countries both in North and South America and on the Continent of Europe, in which the International List is already in use. I may add that copies of the International List as now adopted have been forwarded to the Colonial Office for distribution to the various authorities concerned throughout the Empire.

Many countries, among them the United States, that have expressed their cordial approval of the International List and have adopted it for practical use so far as material is available for the statistical compilation of causes of death, do not enforce the complete registration of deaths throughout their entire territory. This is not the case, however, in the British possessions, for as an almost invariable rule there is thorough registration of vital statistics wherever the British flag flies. The addition of the British Empire is thus a most important one, even apart from the prestige and traditions of the home office, with its memories of William Farr. All

the English-speaking and Spanish-speaking countries of the world are now united in the adoption of the International List. The entire Western Hemisphere, including North, Central, and South America; Australia and New Zealand; China, Japan, and British India in Asia; Egypt, Algeria, and South Africa in Africa; and many countries of Europe are now, or soon will be, represented among those thus seeking international uniformity. Progress during the present decade should be even more gratifying, and by the time of the Third Decennial Revision, which is to be made in 1919, it may be hoped that all countries will join in the movement.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE MANUAL.

As soon as possible after the receipt of the French edition of the Second Decennial Revision of the International Classification, a translation of the French text and index was made and published under the title of "International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death." In the Introduction of this work appeared the following statement relative to the old Manual of 1902 and the present or revised Manual:

The Manual of International Classification of Causes of Death issued by the Bureau of the Census in 1902 has been employed very generally by those state and city registration officials of the United States who are charged with the compilation of mortality statistics. By its use a much greater degree of comparability has been brought about in the statistics of causes of death. The Second Decennial Revision of the International Classification, which took place at Paris, July 1 to 3, 1909, at the invitation and under the auspices of the French Government, will make necessary a new edition of the Manual, so that it may serve as a guide to American registration officials for the 10 years beginning January 1, 1910.

The revised Manual, it is expected, will be a work of far more useful and authoritative character than the old one. It will contain (1) the terms of the French list, or at least as many of them as may be used properly in English; (2) the terms found upon medical certificates of causes of death as reported by American physicians; (3) the terms of the Nomenclature of Diseases of the Royal College of Physicians of London, for over 40 years the authoritative guide of English physicians in regard to the proper designation of diseases and causes of death; and (4) those of the Bellevue Hospital Nomenclature of Diseases and Conditions. In its preparation the assistance of the Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association will be of special value. The members of this committee are: Dr. Frank P. Foster, *chairman*, New York; Dr. J. Chalmers Da Costa, Philadelphia; Dr. W. A. Newman Dorland, Philadelphia; Dr. Alexander Duane, New York; and Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Ann Arbor. The committee is operating under the following resolutions unanimously adopted by the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association on June 3, 1908:

"Resolved, By the American Medical Association:

"1. That the International Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death be recommended for all official mortality and morbidity reports.

* * * * *

"5. That after the revision of the International Classification in 1910 [date changed to 1909] the Nomenclature of Diseases be recast in corresponding form, so that there will be available under a uniform arrangement and with precise agreement in the meaning of terms (1) International Classification of Causes of Death; (2) International Classification of Sickness and Disability; (3) International Nomenclature of Diseases and Injuries."

The present Manual has been prepared according to the plan indicated, and is intended to replace as a practical reference work for registration officials both the old "Manual of International Classification," published in 1902, and also the translation of the French text or "International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death," published in 1910. It may be referred to as the "revised Manual," which is a more convenient expression than the "Manual based upon the (Second) Revised Classification." The word "classification" has been dropped in the title—although it seems impossible to disuse this word entirely in writing upon the subject—and the distinctive title adopted of "Manual of the International List of Causes of Death." This is done for the reason, explained more fully below, that the system is merely a practical one for the statistical treatment of causes of death and makes no claim to consideration as a scientific classification of diseases.

The translation of the official French version of the results of the International Commission of 1909 was taken as the basis of the present Manual. As stated in the text of the "International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death," as given below, many common terms were not found therein and it was necessary to supplement its use with that of the old Manual:

Many terms that frequently occur in the usage of American physicians will not be found in the Index or Tabular List. It was recognized by the International Commission that a special list would have to be prepared for each language, as there are many expressions in English, for example, for which no equivalents exist in French medical nomenclature, and vice versa. Until a complete and thoroughly comprehensive Index can be prepared, in connection with the revised edition of the Manual, it will be necessary to use the present Index in conjunction with that of the old edition of the Manual.

Such a comprehensive list was formed by adding to the terms that appeared in the translation of the French list many other terms derived from the Nomenclature of Diseases of the Royal College of Physicians of London (fourth edition, being the third decennial revision, 1906); from the Nomenclature of Diseases and Conditions of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York; and from the lists of terms found among the returns to the Bureau of the Census. Terms from these sources were brought together into a single list, alphabetically arranged, with the International List number indicated, and were thus compared, with the elimination of some minor differences of form, before rearranging under the titles of the detailed International List. This comparison was no light task, the combined index comprising 1,044 typewritten pages of over 30 lines to a page, completely cross-indexed so that all the various relations of the terms would be indicated, and with the source of each expression indicated

as coming from the French, Census, Bellevue, or English lists (by initials "F," "C," "B," and "E"). Thus, for example:

Tuberculosis 28 FCBE
 abdominal 31 FC
 acute 29 FC
 articular 33 C
 axillary 34 C
 bronchial 28 C
 bronchopneumonic, acute 29 B

 of intestines 31 CBE
 joint 33 CBE
 kidney 34 CBE
 knee 33 C
 larynx 28 FCBE
 etc., etc.

The assignments to the International List were determined with the aid of sets of assignments of the terms of the London and Bellevue Nomenclatures prepared by Dr. Wilmer R. Batt, State Registrar of Pennsylvania, and by Dr. William H. Guilfooy, Registrar of Records of New York City, in addition to the decisions made in this bureau. Acknowledgment should be made especially of the valuable assistance furnished by the Committee on Clinical Records of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York City, which consists of Drs. Robert J. Carlisle, Warren Coleman, Thomas A. Smith, and Edmund L. Dow. Numerous conferences have been held with this committee, complete agreement has been reached as to the assignment of all terms included in the Bellevue Nomenclature, and an entire rearrangement of the latter in the order of the International List is now available in the revised edition just published (1911)¹ that will be most serviceable for the promotion of uniformity in hospital statistics throughout the United States. The constant interest and aid of Dr. Frank P. Foster, Chairman, and other members of the American Medical Association's Committee on the Nomenclature of Diseases have been extended, and valuable suggestions have been received from Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson, Medical Superintendent of the General Register Office of England and Wales, some of them as the result of a special conference with Dr. Bertillon at Paris since the date of the revision. Dr. Stevenson also kindly transmitted a typewritten copy of the Tabular List of the English Manual now in preparation, which has been compared with the Tabular List of the present work. The extremely valuable services of Mr. George H. Van Buren, section chief in the Bureau of the Census, and the staff of clerks engaged under his charge in the editing of causes of death are also deserving of special mention in connection not only with the preparation of the present Manual but also with the former publications on this subject.

¹ Reference (21), p. 45.

NATURE AND USE OF A STATISTICAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

No registration office that deals with a considerable number of returns of deaths can present a compilation in which each individual cause will be shown. The number of medical terms employed by physicians is so very great that a table prepared on this basis would be chiefly a list of names of diseases. The length of such a list would preclude the presentation of the important statistical relations of the various causes, and the number of deaths returned for the less common terms would be too few to render the results of statistical value. Moreover, many of the terms would be more or less synonymous, and the actual number of deaths from a given disease could be learned only by examining the entire list of terms.

A process of condensation or consolidation is therefore necessary in compiling statistics of causes of death. A selected list of titles is prepared, and under each title are arranged the various terms which it is agreed shall be referred thereto in compilation. The Tabular List (pp. 47 to 141) is formed by such an arrangement, and careful examination should be made of it by the compiler in order to understand the general character and scope of each of the 189 titles that make up the International List of Causes of Death in its present form.

Such a list might have been arranged in any order—for example, the alphabetical. This plan would have the advantage of avoiding the appearance of a theoretical grouping or “classification” of the causes of death—a matter with which the International List is very little concerned. On the other hand, it would have the disadvantage of separating widely many causes that are frequently studied together, such as the various acute infective diseases, bronchitis and pneumonia, the puerperal affections, etc. On the whole, therefore, the grouping according to the general “classes,” and in a conventional order, is more convenient. It is desirable also to print the International List number with the title, as thereby all uncertainty is removed as to the exact inclusion of the title, regardless of the particular language employed. The process, then, of “classifying” causes of death relates only to the assignment of any given cause to the particular title number, as shown in the Index for all terms that appear in the Tabular List.

The Index is cross-referenced, so that any significant word in a medical expression may be found, a plan which will facilitate reference by those not accustomed to medical terms. Thus “Fatty degeneration of heart” will be found under “Fatty,” “Degeneration,” and “Heart.” In the Tabular List each term appears only once, as a rule, and in its natural order of expression. Subsidiary lists of “Frequent complications” are given under certain titles, thus indicating terms that may be neglected when occurring in combination with the primary cause.

All terms in the Index are supposed to occur in the exact form stated without further qualification or definition. If additional information is obtained, it may lead to a very different reference. Special attention should be paid to the distinctions of assignment according to the ages of decedents. It is unfortunate that special age limits should be required in a list of causes of death, but the tendency is to increase rather than to diminish the number of titles thus affected. In order to promote international comparability and after consultation with Drs. Bertillon and Stevenson, some indefinite terms e. g., "Debility," "Cachexia," and the like, reported without qualification for decedents of 70 years and over, are now assigned to "Senility" (154) instead of to "Ill defined causes" (189) as was formerly the practice of this office. The increase in the age limit of title 151 from "under 3 months" to "under 1 year" will also result in the transfer of a considerable number of deaths from "Ill defined causes," thus causing apparent improvement in the returns. But the title "Senility" itself is really an indefinite one, as is also "Congenital debility" to a considerable extent, so that these changes may be regarded as only transpositions among the groups of ill defined causes and hence of no very great significance.

The words "cancer" and "tumor" are used in a general sense to include all forms of malignant and nonmalignant neoplasms, respectively. Reference should be made to the lists of specific forms under titles 39 and 46 of the Tabular List, and also under the head of "Cancer" and "Tumor" in the Index. Explanations and special lists are given also in the Index under the heads of "Parasitic disease," "Poisoning," "Premature birth," and "Stillbirth"—the last, of course, only for the purpose of insuring exclusion of all stillbirths from deaths.

NOMENCLATURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

The International List of Causes of Death makes no pretension of being a proper nomenclature of diseases or of including a scientific classification of diseases. It is only a practical working list whereby statistical compilers can assign medical terms reported by physicians as causes of death to certain more or less definite titles representing individual diseases or groups of diseases of similar character. Statistics of causes of death are vitiated to a considerable extent, and sometimes to a very large extent, by the fact that many deaths are reported under what the Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association very graphically calls *certain blind returns*. How applicable this phrase is can be appreciated most fully by those who have puzzled over returns as received in registration offices, and an inspection of the many unsatisfactory and indefinite causes included in this Manual (see Tabular List) will make it clear that reform is

necessary in order to place our statistics of causes of death upon a satisfactory basis.

Nosology, or the scientific classification of diseases, was cultivated with fervor a hundred years ago,¹ and was believed to be a necessary part of the knowledge required for the practical treatment of disease. "The distinction of the genera of diseases, the distinction of the species of each, and often even that of the varieties, I hold to be a necessary foundation of every plan of physic, whether dogmatical or empirical," said Cullen in his "First Lines of the Practice of Physic." The system devised by him came to be the predominant one, although many other systems were presented, among them those of Sauvages, Linnæus, Vogel, Sagar, Macbride, Young, and Mason Good. All these systems have vanished; the subject is almost entirely neglected at the present day, but its influence may be traced in the forms of statistical lists in present use. Dr. William Farr found the Cullenian system in general use in the public services at the time of the establishment of the modern system of registration of deaths in England. It had not, however, been revised to meet the demands of the advance of medical science and was not suited to statistical purposes. One of Dr. Farr's first duties, therefore, was to prepare a "Statistical Nosology," which had a marked effect upon subsequent classifications, including that of the Second Revision of the International List. Dr. Farr said at that time:²

The advantages of a uniform statistical nomenclature, however imperfect, are so obvious, that it is surprising no attention has been paid to its enforcement in Bills of Mortality. Each disease has in many instances been denoted by three or four terms, and each term has been applied to as many different diseases; vague, inconvenient names have been employed, or complications have been registered instead of primary diseases. The nomenclature is of as much importance in this department of inquiry, as weights and measures in the physical sciences, and should be settled without delay.

As a result of his practical experience with this system Dr. Farr was selected, together with Dr. Marc d'Espine of Geneva, by the First Statistical Congress, Brussels, 1853, to prepare a report upon a classification that might be used in all countries for the statistics of causes of death.³ The resolution to this effect was introduced by Dr. Achille Guillard, a distinguished botanist and statistician, creator of the word "demography," and maternal grandfather of Dr. Jacques Bertillon, to whose efforts the present success of the International List is chiefly due:

Il y a lieu de former une nomenclature uniforme des causes de décès applicable à tous les pays.

¹ See the interesting oration on "The Classification and Nomenclature of Diseases, with Remarks on Diseases Due to Treatment," by Dr. H. D. Rolleston, before the Medical Society of London, *Lancet*, May 22, 1909.

² First Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England. London: 1839, p. 99.

³ Sixteenth Annual Report of Registrar-General of England, 1853, Appendix, p. 73.

This was the beginning of the present International List. The classification was adopted in Paris in 1855, in Vienna in 1857, and was translated into six languages. Again revised at Paris in 1864 "*sur le modèle de celle de W. Farr,*" and in 1874, 1880, and 1886,¹ the final form² was substantially that which was recommended by the International Statistical Institute,³ the successor of the old Statistical Congress, at Chicago in 1893, and which, after the First Decennial Revision of 1900 and the Second Decennial Revision of 1909, is now the International List in force in a large number of countries for the decade beginning January 1, 1910, and ending December 31, 1919.

The preface of the first edition (1869) of the Nomenclature of Diseases drawn up by a Joint Committee appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of London declares that—

For perfecting the statistical registration of diseases, with a view to the discovery of statistical truths concerning their history, nature, and phenomena, the want of a generally recognized Nomenclature of Diseases has long been felt as an indispensable condition.

* * * * *

Among the great ends of such a uniform Nomenclature must be reckoned that of fixing definitely, for all places, the things about which medical observation is exercised, and of forming a steady basis upon which medical experience may be safely built.

The committee began its labors in 1859, not long after the action of the Statistical Congress in favor of an international classification of causes of death. The successive decennial revisions of this work (dated 1885, 1896, and 1906) have continued to afford a steady basis of authority for British physicians in the use of medical terms and have contributed markedly to the value of the statistical reports relating to causes of death. No such authority has heretofore been available in the United States, and probably owing to this fact, at least in part, the returns of causes of death in this country contain a much larger variety of indefinite causes than do those of England. Efforts in the direction of nomenclature were made, it is true, early in the history of the American Medical Association, and an American Nomenclature of Diseases was actually prepared by a distinguished committee of that association nearly 40 years ago.⁴ The work was discontinued, however, and was not taken up again until within very recent years and in connection with the preparations for the Second Revision of the International List.⁵ Following is the report of the Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health to the House of Delegates of the Sixty-second Annual Session of the American

¹ J. Bertillon: *Cours élémentaire de statistique administrative*, 1895, pp. 262 and 264 (Note).

² Reference (1), p. 43.

³ Reference (2), p. 43.

⁴ *Transactions of the American Medical Association*, 1872, Appendix.

⁵ See *Mortality Statistics*, 1907, p. 16, and *Journal of the American Medical Association*, June 15, 1907.

Medical Association, Los Angeles, June, 1911, and also the report of the Committee on Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases to which it refers:¹

REPORT OF REFERENCE COMMITTEE ON HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Dr. Alexander Marcy, New Jersey, Chairman, presented the report of the Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health, as follows:

Your Reference Committee on Hygiene and Public Health begs leave to report having had under consideration the report of the Committee on Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases and recommends the adoption of the report and the continuance of the committee with such additions as may be necessary to complete its full membership, and that said committee be instructed to continue its work in cooperation with other organizations working along the same lines, and that such classification as they may adopt, together with the International Classification of Causes of Death, be published and supplied to the members of the American Medical Association.

We further recommend that in case of a vacancy on this committee such vacancy be filled by a member especially interested in tropical diseases.

ALEXANDER MARCY, Jr., *Chairman.*

On motion, the report was adopted. The nomenclature report referred to was as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

To the Members of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association:

Your Committee on the Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases begs leave to submit the following report:

Up to a time shortly preceding the rendering of our last report, at the meeting of 1910, our work was hampered by the necessity of waiting for the appearance of the revised version of the International Classification of Causes of Death, for we had been instructed to have due regard for that classification; indeed, early in our labors we were again admonished to follow it closely. This resolution, however, was overlooked by us, and time soon made it clear, for reasons which need not now be set forth, that the resolution could not be followed literally.

We had been very favorably impressed with the Bellevue Hospital Nomenclature of Diseases and Conditions, prepared by a committee consisting of Dr. Robert J. Carlisle, Dr. Warren Coleman, Dr. Thomas A. Smith, and Dr. Edmund L. Dow, which first appeared in 1903, and the appearance of a revision of that work, early in 1909, led us to examine it still more closely. It was not long before a second revision was begun, and our chairman was very courteously invited to observe the progress of the work. This second revision is not yet published, but is in press and will probably be out some weeks before the Los Angeles meeting. The close examination that we have been able to give it leads us to the opinion that, from the clinical point of view, it is superior to any other nomenclature with which we are acquainted and to any which we ourselves could prepare within a reasonable length of time. Moreover, it is very well known and many hospitals have either adopted it or indicated a readiness to study it further, with a view to its probable adoption. These hospitals include 3 in California, 1 in Colorado, 2 in Connecticut, 7 in Illinois, 2 in Louisiana, 1 in Maryland, 2 in Massachusetts, 4 in Michigan, 2 in Missouri, 3 in New Jersey, 34 in New York, 13 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Tennessee, 1 in Texas, 3 in Utah, 1 in Australia, 1 in Canada, 1 in Denmark, 1 in England, 1 in Italy, and 1 in Switzerland. Men do not take up with systems of nomenclature for light reading; we must therefore conclude that the Bellevue nomenclature has very favorably impressed our confrères in various localities. We recommend that it be made a part of whatever publication on the subject of the nomenclature and classification of diseases the American Medical Association may decide to issue—and the prominent part, by reason of its clinical character.

It will be well, we think, to publish also a Latin list, if only for purposes of international correspondence. Such a list as has lately been prepared by Surgeon Charles N. Fiske, of the Navy, and is published in the *United States Naval Medical Bulletin*, April, 1911, would be excellent for the purpose, though a little editorial work would be required to make it conform in minor details to the Bellevue nomenclature.

As a matter of course, we recommend the adoption of the International Classification of Causes of Death. It seems to us in need of further revision, but for that we must wait until 1919. Meantime, the excellent Manual made of its expanded list by Dr.

¹ Journal of the American Medical Association, July 8, 1911.

Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician of the division of vital statistics of the Bureau of the Census, makes a list which should figure prominently in our publication if we issue one. This, too, is not yet off the press. It is of value from many points of view, but will be particularly of service to health officials who have to determine what is meant by certain blind returns.

There is a great awakening to the importance of nomenclature and classification, and it may be well for the American Medical Association to provide for cooperative work with the profession in other countries, to the end that we may eventually have a uniform nomenclature and classification.

Very respectfully,

FRANK P. FOSTER, *Chairman*.
W. A. N. DORLAND,
VICTOR C. VAUGHAN,
ALEXANDER DUANE,
J. CHALMERS DA COSTA.

That the American Medical Association is to continue this important work is indeed gratifying. It may be remembered that the United States participated, through Drs. Billings and Folsom, in the preparation of the London Nomenclature of 1885, and there may be, now that the registration offices of both countries are united in the use of the International List, further cooperation in the preparation of an International Nomenclature, at least one for all English-speaking countries and one which will afford valuable suggestions for the next revision of the International List (1919).

STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF JOINT CAUSES OF DEATH.

The expression "joint causes of death" is a convenient one for those cases in which the physician reports two or more causes or conditions upon the certificate of death of an individual. According to the general practice of statistical compilation only one cause can be tabulated for each death, consequently a process of selection is necessary. The method employed for this purpose may have a very considerable influence upon the resulting statistics. Dr. Julius J. Pikler¹ has very forcefully directed attention to the importance of the study of contributory causes of death that usually are lost entirely in compilation, but the full statement of such causes would be difficult, especially for related tables and a detailed classification, in a report dealing with large numbers of returns.

The International Commission did not give special consideration to this subject in 1909, but at the suggestion of Dr. Bertillon it was agreed that the rules employed since 1900 should be continued in force and a special committee was appointed to report on the subject. Following are the rules in question as given in the French edition of 1903:

1. If one of the two diseases is an *immediate and frequent* complication of the other, the death should be classified under the head of the primary disease. Examples:

Infantile diarrhœa and convulsions, classify as *infantile diarrhœa*.

Measles and bronchopneumonia, classify as *measles*.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria, classify as *scarlet fever*.

Scarlet fever and nephritis, classify as *scarlet fever*.

¹Das Budapest System der Todesursachenstatistik, 1909.

2. If the preceding rule is not applicable, the following should be used: If one of the diseases is *surely fatal*¹ and the other is of less gravity, the former should be selected as the cause of death. Examples:

Cancer and *bronchopneumonia*, classify as *cancer*.

Pulmonary tuberculosis and *puerperal septicæmia*, classify as *tuberculosis*.

Icterus gravis and *pericarditis*, classify as *icterus gravis*.

3. If neither of the above rules is applicable, then the following: If one of the diseases is *epidemic* and the other is not, choose the epidemic disease. Examples:

Typhoid fever and *saturnism*, classify as *typhoid fever*.

Measles and *biliary calculi*, classify as *measles*.

4. If none of the three preceding rules is applicable, the following may be used: If one of the diseases is *much more frequently fatal* than the other, then it should be selected as the cause of death. Examples:

Rheumatism (without metastasis) and *salpingitis*, classify as *salpingitis*.

Pericarditis and *appendicitis*, classify as *pericarditis*.

5. If none of the four preceding rules applies, then the following: If one of the diseases is of *rapid development* and the other is of slow development, the disease of rapid development should be taken. Examples:

Diabetes and *icterus gravis*, classify as *icterus gravis*.

Cirrhosis and *angina pectoris*, classify as *angina pectoris*.

Pleurisy and *senile debility*, classify as *pleurisy*.

6. If none of the above five rules applies, then the diagnosis should be selected that best characterizes the case. Example:

Saturnism and *peritonitis*, classify as *saturnism*.

Precise diagnoses should be given the preference over vague and indeterminate ones, such as "Hæmorrhage," "Encephalitis," etc. Arbitrary decisions should be avoided as much as possible by the use of the preceding rules. None of them is absolute, but all are subject to exceptions which may vary according to local usages.² In practice the first rule, which is the most logical of all, is the one of most frequent application. The others have been formulated only to prepare for all cases and to treat them with system and uniformity.

These rules differ but slightly from those given in the Manual of 1902, which were based upon the French edition of 1900. They are a development of practical experience, as shown by the forms in which they have appeared in various editions of the International Classification, and may be compared with the rules given in the introductory text of the Alphabetische Liste von Krankheiten und Todesursachen, Kaiserliches Gesundheitsamt, Germany, 1905:

When several diseases are reported as causes of death, the following rules should be observed:

1. The death is, as a rule, to be assigned to that number which represents the probable primary cause (Grundleiden). For example, when nephritis and valvular heart disease are returned, the death should be classified under the heart disease as the probable primary cause. Only when the primary cause is not a real disease may it be disregarded. For example, with "senile debility and bronchitis" or "debility

¹ Apart from all treatment. This provision is necessary to assure stability in the application of the rules. Otherwise a therapeutic discovery, for example that of the antidiphtheritic serum, would modify the tables and injure the comparability of the statistics.

² Particularly we should note the impropriety of certain expressions. For example, if a physician writes *Typhoid fever, chronic nephritis*, it is almost certain that he intended to indicate typhoid fever complicated with albuminuria and not a patient with Bright's disease attacked with typhoid fever.

When a disease ordinarily rare or absent undergoes a large extension (e. g. cholera, yellow fever, etc.), the total deaths should be noted without any exception whatever. For such cases it is necessary to waive

—¹ ordinary rules.

and intestinal catarrh," the deaths should be classified, not as senile debility or congenital debility, but as chronic bronchitis and as intestinal catarrh.

2. With two independent diseases, the more severe should be chosen.

3. With an infectious disease and a noninfectious disease, the former should be chosen. Example: Insanity and typhoid fever, classify as typhoid fever.

4. If acute diseases are reported with chronic diseases, the acute diseases are to be preferred. Example: Gastric ulcer and croupous pneumonia, classify as croupous pneumonia.

5. If two infectious diseases are reported as causes of death, then smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, typhus fever, diphtheria and croup, whooping cough, croupous pneumonia, influenza, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, Weil's disease, relapsing fever, cerebrospinal fever, erysipelas, tetanus, septichæmia, puerperal fever, plague, Asiatic cholera, dysentery, anthrax, glanders, rabies, and trichiniasis should have the preference over tuberculosis, malaria, or a venereal disease.

6. Causes of death from violence are usually preferred.

7. Such returns as heart weakness ["heart failure"], cardiac paralysis, paralysis of the lungs, pulmonary cedema, coma, and the like, should be disregarded if other causes are named.

8. With tuberculosis of several organs, including that of the lungs, tuberculosis of the lungs should be selected.

It will be interesting also to compare the rules published by the Society of Medical Officers of Health of England:¹

RULES AS TO CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

With the following exceptions the general rule should be to select from several diseases mentioned in the certificate *the disease of the longest duration*. In the event of no duration being specified, the disease standing first in order should be assumed to be the disease of longest duration.

Exceptions to the above rule.

Any one of the *chief infective diseases* should be selected in preference to any other cause of death. If two infective diseases in succession be specified, the disease of *longer duration* should be selected.

Thus scarlet fever should be selected in preference to bronchopneumonia, and phthisis in preference to bronchitis.

Definite diseases, ordinarily known as *constitutional diseases*, should have preference over those known as local diseases.

Thus cancer should be selected in preference to pneumonia, and diabetes in preference to heart disease.

When *apoplexy* occurs in conjunction with definite *disease of the heart or kidneys*, the heart disease or the kidney disease, as the case may be, should be preferred.

When *hemiplegia* is mentioned in connection with *embolism*, the *embolism* should be selected.

When *embolism* occurs in connection with *childbirth*, the death should be referred to *accidents of childbirth*.

In calculating the death rate from "diarrhoea," deaths certified as due to *diarrhoea*, either alone or coupled with some ill-defined cause (such as "atrophy," "debility," "marasmus," "thrush," "convulsions," "teething," "old age," or "senile decay"), *epidemic or summer diarrhoea*, *epidemic or zymotic enteritis*, *intestinal or enteric catarrh*, *gastro-intestinal or gastro-enteric catarrh*, *dysentery* or *dysenteric diarrhoea*, *cholera* (not being "Asiatic cholera"), *cholera nostras*, *cholera infantum*, and *choleraic diarrhoea* should be included.

¹ The New Tables Issued by the Local Government Board and the Schedules of Causes of Death Issued by The Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health. London: 1901.

The following miscellaneous examples are given as indicating the method of classification in cases of difficulty that frequently arise:

Causes of Death in Order Given in Death Certificate.

Whooping cough, bronchopneumonia, scarlet fever.
Scarlet fever 6 months, otitis media, abscess of brain.
Laryngeal and pulmonary phthisis.
Pneumonia, old age.
Old age, bronchitis.
Phthisis, diabetes mellitus.
Diphtheria 9 months, paralysis.
Puerperal perimetritis.
Cerebral embolism.
Spasmodic croup.
Acute hydrocephalus.
Bronchitis, phthisis.

To be Classified Under—

Whooping cough, if of longer duration than scarlet fever.
Scarlet fever.
Phthisis.
Pneumonia.
Bronchitis.
Select disease of longest duration.
Diphtheria.
Puerperal fever.
Embolism.
Laryngismus stridulus.
Tubercular meningitis.
Phthisis.

Through the kindness of Dr. John Tatham, formerly Medical Superintendent of the Registrar-General's office, England, a copy of the Instructions to Abstractors, as employed in that office in 1909, was supplied to the Bureau of the Census. Certain decisions of special interest are taken therefrom:

1. Any general disease (except pyrexia, premature birth, congenital defects, want of breast milk, teething, and chronic rheumatism) to be taken in preference to any local disease except aneurysm and strangulated hernia.

2. Any of the following diseases are to be given preference over any other diseases: Aneurysm, anthrax, Asiatic cholera, cancer, carcinoma, glanders, rabies, industrial poisoning, malignant disease, opium or morphine habit, puerperal septic disease, sarcoma, smallpox, strangulated hernia, tetanus, and vaccination.

3. Any disease in this group is to be preferred over any other disease except those named in the preceding group: Cerebrospinal fever, diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, German measles, malaria, measles, mumps, relapsing fever, scarlet fever, typhus fever, and whooping cough.

4. The following diseases to be preferred except for those named in the two preceding lists: Acute hydrocephalus, alcoholism, influenza, lupus, phthisis, pulmonary tuberculosis, rheumatic fever (acute and subacute rheumatism), scrofula, syphilis, tabes mesenterica, tuberculous meningitis, tuberculous peritonitis, tuberculosis of other organs, and general tuberculosis.

5. For the following list, prefer the disease of longer duration or the disease first written: Carbuncle (not anthrax), diabetes mellitus, epidemic diarrhoea, epidemic enteritis, enteritis, diarrhoea due to food, erysipelas, gout, hæmophilia, infective endocarditis, infective enteritis, pernicious anæmia, phagedæna, phlegmon (not anthrax), pneumonia (all forms), purpura hæmorrhagica, pyæmia (not puerperal), rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatic gout, rheumatism of heart, rickets, scurvy, septicæmia, other septic diseases, septic infections, starvation, and varicella.

6. Premature birth and congenital defects (malformations) to be preferred for decedents under 3 months of age to other causes except those of groups (2) and (3).

7. Chlorosis and anæmia (not pernicious) only when alone.

8. For combinations of local diseases, usually select disease of longer duration or that first written.

9. Any definite disease accelerated by violence is to be classed to the disease.

10. Tetanus, septicæmia, blood poisoning, pyæmia, or erysipelas following violence to be classed to tetanus or the septic disease if the injury is slight; but if severe enough to kill by itself, the death should be classed to the form of violence.

The instructions employed in the Registrar-General's office are of special value because the certificate of death used in England and the standard certificate recommended by the American Public Health Association and used in by far the greater part of the registration area are practically identical in their provisions for the statement of cause of death. The American certificate does not use the word "primary" on its face, but it is explained fully on the reverse side that the "cause of death" to be *first* written is the *primary* cause and the words "Contributory (secondary)" for the second cause indicate this relation. Both certificates provide also for the very important statement of the duration of each cause. If physicians generally understood the distinction between "primary" and "secondary" as used in this connection and were particular to give the duration in each case, there would be little difficulty in selecting for tabulation the proper cause of death. Following is the form provided upon the Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death¹ for the statement of cause of death, together with the accompanying instructions for use:

[Medical Certificate of Death.]

The CAUSE OF DEATH★ was as follows:	

(Duration) ----- yrs. ----- mos. ----- ds.	
Contributory (SECONDARY)	-----
(Duration) ----- yrs. ----- mos. ----- ds.	
(Signed) -----	-----, M. D.
-----, 191-----	(Address) -----
<small>*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES, state (1) MEANS OF INJURY; and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL.</small>	

¹ Adopted by the American Public Health Association, Richmond, 1909, and approved by the Bureau of the Census. See Bulletin 108, Mortality Statistics, 1909; also Census pamphlet No. 107, Modes of Statement of Cause of Death and Duration of Illness Upon Certificates of Death, for comparison of American and foreign blanks.

[Reverse side.]

Statement of cause of death.—Name, first, the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH (the primary affection with respect to time and causation), using always the same accepted term for the same disease. Examples: *Cerebrospinal fever* (the only definite synonym is "Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis"); *Diphtheria* (avoid use of "Croup"); *Typhoid fever* (never report "Typhoid pneumonia"); *Lobar pneumonia*; *Bronchopneumonia* ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indefinite); *Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, peritonæum, etc.*, *Carcinoma, Sarcoma, etc.*, of (name origin; "Cancer" is less definite; avoid use of "Tumor" for malignant neoplasms); *Measles*; *Whooping cough*; *Chronic valvular heart disease*; *Chronic interstitial nephritis, etc.* The contributory (secondary or intercurrent) affection need not be stated unless important. Example: *Measles* (disease causing death), 29 ds.; *Bronchopneumonia* (secondary), 10 ds. Never report mere symptoms or terminal conditions, such as "Asthenia," "Anæmia" (merely symptomatic), "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," "Convulsions," "Debility" ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Hæmorrhage," "Inanition," "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock," "Uræmia," "Weakness," etc., when a definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "PUERPERAL septichæmia," "PUERPERAL peritonitis," etc. State cause for which surgical operation was undertaken. For VIOLENT DEATHS state MEANS OF INJURY and qualify as ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL, or as *probably* such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: *Accidental drowning*; *Struck by railway train—accident*; *Revolver wound of head—homicide*; *Poisoned by carbolic acid—probably suicide*. The nature of the injury, as fracture of skull, and consequences (e. g., *sepsis, tetanus*) may be stated under the head of "Contributory." (Recommendations on statement of cause of death approved by Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association.)

NOTE.—Individual offices may add to above list of undesirable terms and refuse to accept certificates containing them. Thus the form in use in New York City states: "Certificates will be returned for additional information which give any of the following diseases, without explanation, as the sole cause of death: Abortion, cellulitis, childbirth, convulsions, hæmorrhage, gangrene, gastritis, erysipelas, meningitis, miscarriage, necrosis, peritonitis, phlebitis, pyæmia, septichæmia, tetanus." But general adoption of the minimum list suggested will work vast improvement, and its scope can be extended at a later date.

For returns upon the Standard Certificate of Death, and especially for those returns in which the instructions have been regarded by the reporting physicians, the following suggestions for classifying may be helpful:

1. Select the primary cause, that is, the real or underlying *cause of death*. This is usually—

- (a) The cause first in order.
- (b) The cause of longer duration. If the physician writes the cause of shorter duration first, inquiry may be made whether it is not a mere symptom, complication, or terminal condition.
- (c) The cause of which the contributory (secondary) cause is a frequent complication. See lists of "Frequent complications" under the various titles of the Tabular List.
- (d) The physician may indicate the relation of the causes by words, although this is a departure from the way in which the blank was intended to be filled out. For example, "*Bronchopneumonia following measles*" (primary cause last) or "*Measles followed by bronchopneumonia*" (primary cause first).

2. If the relation of primary and secondary is not clear, prefer general diseases, and especially dangerous infective or epidemic diseases, to local diseases.

3. Prefer severe or usually fatal diseases to mild diseases.

4. Disregard ill defined causes (Class XIV), and also indefinite and ill defined terms (e. g., "debility," "atrophy") in Classes XI and XII that are referred, for certain ages, to Class XIV, as compared with definite causes. Neglect mere modes of death (failure of heart or respiration) and terminal symptoms or conditions (e. g., hypostatic congestion of lungs).

5. Select homicide and suicide in preference to any consequences, and severe accidental injuries, sufficient in themselves to cause death, to all ordinary consequences. Tetanus is preferred to any accidental injury, and erysipelas, septichæmia, pyæmia, peritonitis, etc., are preferred to less serious accidental injuries. Prefer definite means of accidental injury (e. g., railway accident, explosion in coal mine, etc.) to vague statements or statement of the nature of the injury only (e. g., accident, fracture of skull).

6. Physical diseases (e. g., tuberculosis of lungs, diabetes) are preferred to mental diseases as causes of death (e. g., manic depressive psychosis), but general paralysis of the insane is a preferred term.

7. Prefer puerperal causes except when a serious disease (e. g., cancer, chronic Bright's disease) was the independent cause.

8. Disregard indefinite terms and titles generally in favor of definite terms and titles. The precise line of demarcation is difficult to lay down, but may be indicated broadly by the kinds of type employed in the International List presented on page 35. The List in this form has been distributed by the Census to all physicians in the United States,¹ so that the proportion of indefinite returns should become less.

From these suggestions and from the instructions employed in various offices it will be apparent that there is a considerable factor of uncertainty in the results when a large proportion of joint causes is involved. No rules yet formulated will insure absolutely identical compilations from the same material, and the methods employed in the same office may vary from year to year. The most efficient editor is not the one who follows any set of listed arbitrary decisions, but rather the one who is constantly on the lookout for cases in which it should not be followed, and who calls attention to such cases. A list

¹ See Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death.

of this kind can not incorporate considerations of duration, sex, place of death, age, occupation, etc., any or all of which may have an important bearing upon the classification of deaths, and in individual cases such data on transcripts often indicate an assignment contrary to the listed one.

Even if general rules are very specific, it is difficult to carry them out in precisely the same manner, and a real need is felt for a system that will insure a greater degree of uniformity in this respect. A very ingenious and convenient plan was proposed by Dr. Bertillon as a supplement to the general rules given on a previous page (p. 17), whereby a definite decision is given for any two titles or subtitles of the International List. The following example shows the relations of typhoid fever, definitely reported as such (1 *a*), and also indefinitely reported (1 *b*), to the other titles of the First Revision (1900), preferred titles being indicated by bold-faced type:

1 *a*.—2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 14 *bis*. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36 A to C. 36 D. 36 *bis*. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54 *a*. 54 *b*. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63 *a*. 63 *b*. 63 *c*. 63 *d*. 63 *e*. 63 *f*. 63 *g*. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74 A. 74 B. 74 Ca. 74 Cb. 74 Cc. 74 Cd. 74 Ce. 74 Cf. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 105 *bis*. 106. 107. 108. 109. 109 *bis*. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155-163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177-179.

1 *b*.—2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 14 *bis*. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 36 *bis*. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54 *a*. 54 *b*. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74 A. 74 B. 74 Ca. 74 Cb. 74 Cc. 74 Cd. 74 Ce. 74 Cf. 75. 76 *a*. 76 *b*. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83 *a*. 83 *b*. 84. 85. 86. 87 *a*. 87 *b*. 87 *c*. 88. 89 *a*. 89 *b*. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94 *a*. 94 *b*. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99 *a*. 99 *b*. 99 *c*. 99 *d*. 99 *e*. 99 *f*. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104 *a*. 104 *b*. 104 *c*. 104 *d*. 105. 105 *bis*. 106. 107. 108. 109 *a*. 109 *b*. 109 *c*. 109 *d*. 109 *e*. 109 *bis*. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114 *a*. 114 *b*. 114 *c*. 114 *d*. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121 *a*. 121 *b*. 121 *c*. 121 *d*. 121 *e*. 122. 123 *a*. 123 *b*. 123 *c*. 123 *d*. 124 *a*. 124 *b*. 124 *c*. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130 *a*. 130 *b*. 130 *c*. 131. 132 *a*. 132 *b*. 133. 134. 135. 136 *a*. 136 *b*. 136 *c*. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155-163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177-179.

A similar arrangement is presented with reference to each title and subdivided title of the International List. In use, the ordinary assignment of each of two joint causes is ascertained by reference to the Index, then the paragraph corresponding to the smaller number is sought in the preferential list. If the other number appears in bold-faced type in that paragraph, it takes precedence in classifica-

tion. Thus for "Typhoid fever" (1 *a*) reported upon the same certificate with "Cancer of the tongue" (39), the assignment would be to the latter; for "Typhoid fever" (1 *a*) and "Chronic Bright's disease" (120), the former would be preferred. Subdivisions of typhoid fever and of some other titles were found necessary in order to give greater precision to the assignment of individual terms. "Continued fever," a somewhat indefinite term, is compiled as typhoid fever, but is included in a separate subdivision (1 *b*) for this purpose; it is subordinate to title 120, for example, and not superior to it as is typhoid fever when stated definitely.

In the preceding example the title numbers are those of the First Revision (1900), although in many instances they correspond exactly to those of the Second Revision (1909). The detailed arrangement is not available for the latter nor was it practicable to maintain the subdivisions of titles, shown in the translation of the French version,¹ for the many additional terms included in the present Manual.

On the next page may be seen a tentative arrangement of the titles of the Second Revision of the International List in which the general relations are indicated as they might appear to the mind of the compiler. It affords a bird's-eye view of the situation and might be made a fairly satisfactory basis of judgment in many cases. A title is to be preferred to any other situated below it, whether in the same or another column. It is evident that the cases of interference, namely, those in which several titles appear upon the same line, might be eliminated by expanding the table vertically so that a definite relation would be shown in each case. This is not necessary, however, for the mere purpose of illustration. Subdivisions also might be employed, as in the cases of cerebrospinal fever (61 *a*) and premature birth (151 *a*). Certain terms in residual titles (e. g., sleeping sickness in title 55) would have a much higher relative position than the average for the general title.

¹International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death, 1910.

GENERAL ORDER OF PREFERENCE (TENTATIVE) OF THE TITLES OF THE DETAILED
INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH, ARRANGED BY CLASSES. (*Higher
Cause Preferred.*)

Ia.	Ib.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.
15														
16														
12													XIII	
	21												182-184	
17	22						137						155-163	
5	23												166	
2	24												165	
7	39-45				111								173	
9	28-30												168	
1	35	61a	80		104		135						178	
6	31-34		79	92		120	138			150	151a		179	
8	57		77	91									180	
3	58		78	89									169	
11	50			90			134						170	
	51				113								171	
	52												174	
	53												175	
	26	62		93		121							181	
	46	63											167	
4	27	64	81	88	103									
			82										164	
					101	119								
		67		87	100									
10		69		95	106	131	136							
				96	117	129		142						
				97	112								172	
18	25					123			146					
	20				114						152			
					116									
13	36				110	128	139						176	
14	37					132								
	56					122	140		147		153		177	
	59	61b	83	94	105	126		144						
	49				115	124								
19	38				118	130					151b			
					107	125	141						185	
	47	68	84	88				143					186	
		65												
		66												
		72	85	86	99	127			148					
	48	60												
		73												
		74												
	54	75												
		76							149					
	55	70												
		71				133		145				154		
														187
														188
														189

NOTE.—Residual or group titles in *italics*. All deaths from violence, if the immediate and direct cause of death, to be considered as indicated by Class number (XIII).

Arteriosclerosis—Cirrhosis of liver 113.
Coma—Diabetes 50.
Cranial hæmorrhage 64.
Croupous pneumonia 92.
Cystitis 81.
Disease of brain 81.
kidneys 81.
Meningitis 81.
Nephritis 120.
etc.

Chronic Bright's disease (10).

¹ Census pamphlet No. 105, Statistical Treatment of Causes of Death; also Journal of the American Medical Association, Aug. 15, 1903.

The product of the rating numbers or relative weights for each term may be expressed conveniently as a superior in the Index, so that it would be necessary only to turn to each of two joint causes therein to ascertain the assignment of each and the preferred assignment when returned together:

Cancer of tongue ⁹⁸ 39
 Continued fever ⁴⁰ 1
 Chronic Bright's disease ⁹⁰ 120
 Typhoid fever ¹⁰⁰ 1

This method, tested by practical application to a large mass of returns, has been found to give results closely in accordance with those obtained by reference to the lists of decisions; to be capable of adjustment, and to afford also a definite basis for recommendations as to the inclusion or exclusion of terms from various titles in the next general revision of the system. The labor incident to the inclusion of the many new terms in the present edition of the *Manual* precluded the introduction of this method. It is, besides, more important that the method be considered as a possible plan for international use than that it be adopted by a single national office.

DETAILED AND ABRIDGED INTERNATIONAL LISTS OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

The International Commission prepared detailed and abridged lists for (1) morbidity and (2) mortality statistics, together with a list of causes of intrauterine death (stillbirths). These may be found in the previously published "International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death," and reference may be made also to the Bellevue Nomenclature and to the list of diseases employed by the Surgeon General of the United States Army, who has employed the International Classification for hospital statistics since 1903. The following comparison relates solely to the detailed and abridged international lists as employed for mortality statistics:

Detailed International List of Causes of Death.	Abridged International List of Causes of Death.
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.	(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)
1. Typhoid fever	1. Typhoid fever (1)
2. Typhus fever	2. Typhus fever (2)
3. Relapsing fever	
4. Malaria	3. Malaria (4)
4a. Including: Malarial cachexia	
5. Smallpox	4. Smallpox (5)
6. Measles	5. Measles (6)
7. Scarlet fever	6. Scarlet fever (7)
8. Whooping cough	7. Whooping cough (8)
9. Diphtheria and croup	8. Diphtheria and croup (9)
9a. Including: Croup	

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.**I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.**

10. Influenza
11. Miliary fever
12. Asiatic cholera
13. Cholera nostras
14. Dysentery
15. Plague
16. Yellow fever
17. Leprosy
18. Erysipelas
19. Other epidemic diseases
20. Purulent infection and septichæmia
21. Glanders
22. Anthrax
23. Rabies
24. Tetanus
25. Mycoses
26. Pellagra
27. Beriberi
28. Tuberculosis of the lungs
29. Acute miliary tuberculosis
30. Tuberculous meningitis
31. Abdominal tuberculosis
32. Pott's disease
33. White swellings
34. Tuberculosis of other organs
35. Disseminated tuberculosis
36. Rickets
37. Syphilis
38. Gonococcus infection
39. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity
40. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach, liver
41. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritonæum, intestines, rectum
42. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs
43. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast
44. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin
45. Cancer and other malignant tumors of other organs or of organs not specified
46. Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted)
47. Acute articular rheumatism
48. Chronic rheumatism and gout
49. Scurvy
50. Diabetes

Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

9. Influenza (10)
10. Asiatic cholera (12)
11. Cholera nostras (13)
12. Other epidemic diseases (3, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19)
13. Tuberculosis of the lungs (28, 29)
14. Tuberculous meningitis (30)
15. Other forms of tuberculosis (31, 32, 33, 34, 35)
16. Cancer and other malignant tumors (39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45)

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

51. Exophthalmic goitre
52. Addison's disease
53. Leuchæmia
54. Anæmia, chlorosis
55. Other general diseases
56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic)
57. Chronic lead poisoning
58. Other chronic occupation poisonings
59. Other chronic poisonings

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.

60. Encephalitis
61. Simple meningitis .
 - 61a. *Including:* Cerebrospinal fever
62. Locomotor ataxia
63. Other diseases of the spinal cord
64. Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy
65. Softening of the brain
66. Paralysis without specified cause
67. General paralysis of the insane
68. Other forms of mental alienation
69. Epilepsy
70. Convulsions (nonpuerperal)
71. Convulsions of infants
72. Chorea
73. Neuralgia and neuritis
74. Other diseases of the nervous system
75. Diseases of the eyes and their annexa
76. Diseases of the ears

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

77. Pericarditis
78. Acute endocarditis
79. Organic diseases of the heart
80. Angina pectoris
81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.
82. Embolism and thrombosis
83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hæmorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.)
84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.)
85. Hæmorrhage; other diseases of the circulatory system.

Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

17. Simple meningitis (61)

18. Cerebral hæmorrhage and softening (64, 65)

19. Organic diseases of the heart (79)

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.**IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.**

- 86. Diseases of the nasal fossæ
- 87. Diseases of the larynx
- 88. Diseases of the thyroid body
- 89. Acute bronchitis
- 90. Chronic bronchitis
- 91. Bronchopneumonia
- 92. Pneumonia
- 93. Pleurisy
- 94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy
- 95. Gangrene of the lung
- 96. Asthma
- 97. Pulmonary emphysema
- 98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

- 99. Diseases of the mouth and annexa
- 100. Diseases of the pharynx
- 101. Diseases of the œsophagus
- 102. Ulcer of the stomach
- 103. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)
- 104. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years)
- 105. Diarrhœa and enteritis (2 years and over)
 - 105a. *Including:* Due to alcoholism
- 106. Ankylostomiasis
- 107. Intestinal parasites
- 108. Appendicitis and typhlitis
- 109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction
- 110. Other diseases of the intestines
- 111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver
- 112. Hydatid tumor of the liver
- 113. Cirrhosis of the liver
 - 113a. *Including:* Due to alcoholism
- 114. Biliary calculi
- 115. Other diseases of the liver
- 116. Diseases of the spleen
- 117. Simple peritonitis (nonpuerperal)
- 118. Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted)

Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(*Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.*)

- 20. Acute bronchitis (89)
- 21. Chronic bronchitis (90)
- 22. Pneumonia (92)
- 23. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted) (86, 87, 88, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98)
- 24. Diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted) (102, 103)
- 25. Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years) (104)
- 26. Appendicitis and typhlitis (108)
- 27. Hernia, intestinal obstruction (109)
- 28. Cirrhosis of the liver (113)

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.**VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.**

- 119. Acute nephritis
- 120. Bright's disease
- 121. Chyluria
- 122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa
- 123. Calculi of the urinary passages
- 124. Diseases of the bladder
- 125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.
- 126. Diseases of the prostate
- 127. Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs
- 128. Uterine hæmorrhage (nonpuerperal)
- 129. Uterine tumor (noncancerous)
- 130. Other diseases of the uterus
- 131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary
- 132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs
- 133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted)

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.

- 134. Accidents of pregnancy
- 135. Puerperal hæmorrhage
- 136. Other accidents of labor
- 137. Puerperal septichæmia
- 138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions
- 139. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death
- 140. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined)
- 141. Puerperal diseases of the breast

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.

- 142. Gangrene
- 143. Furuncle
- 144. Acute abscess
- 145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa

IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

- 146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted)
- 147. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted)
- 148. Amputations
- 149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion

Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

- 29. Acute nephritis and Bright's disease (119, 120)

- 30. Noncancerous tumors and other diseases of the female genital organs (128, 129, 130, 131, 132)

- 31. Puerperal septichæmia (puerperal fever, peritonitis) (137)

- 32. Other puerperal accidents of pregnancy and labor (134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141)

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.**X.—MALFORMATIONS.**

150. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included)

XI.—EARLY INFANCY

151. Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema

152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy

153. Lack of care

XII.—OLD AGE.

154. Senility

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.

155. Suicide by poison

156. Suicide by asphyxia

157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation

158. Suicide by drowning

159. Suicide by firearms

160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments

161. Suicide by jumping from high places

162. Suicide by crushing

163. Other suicides

164. Poisoning by food

165. Other acute poisonings

166. Conflagration

167. Burns (conflagration excepted)

168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted)

169. Accidental drowning

170. Traumatism by firearms

171. Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments

172. Traumatism by fall

173. Traumatism in mines and quarries

174. Traumatism by machines

175. Traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railways, landslides, etc.)

176. Injuries by animals

177. Starvation

178. Excessive cold

179. Effects of heat

180. Lightning

181. Electricity (lightning excepted)

182. Homicide by firearms

183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments

184. Homicide by other means

185. Fractures (cause not specified)

186. Other external violence

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Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.

(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)

33. Congenital debility and malformations (150, 151)

34. Senility (154)

36. Suicide (155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163)

35. Violent deaths (suicide excepted) (164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186)

Detailed International List of Causes of Death—Continued.	Abridged International List of Causes of Death—Continued.
	<i>(Title numbers of detailed list included as shown in parentheses.)</i>
	37. Other diseases (20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, 37, 38, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 99, 100, 101, 105, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 133, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153)
XIV.—ILL DEFINED DISEASES.	
187. Ill defined organic disease	38. Unknown or ill defined diseases (187, 188, 189)
188. Sudden death	
189. Cause of death not specified or ill defined	

The abridged International List is thus seen to be simply a selection of some of the most important titles of the detailed International List, and is intended for use when the more complete list can not be presented and as a minimum for the general statement of causes of death. Upon the same principle other condensed lists may be formed for various purposes, the only essential requirement being that the definite inclusion of each title of such condensed lists be clearly stated.

In the French version and its translation a double reference is given for each term in the Index, one to the detailed and the other to the abridged classification. As the abridged list can be constructed readily from the assignments to the detailed list by simply grouping all title numbers corresponding to the various abridged heads, it has seemed preferable in the Index of the present work to give only the single reference to the detailed list. One advantage of this procedure is that the same term will have associated with it only a single code or editing number, thus avoiding some liability to error. With tabulation by punched cards such double assignments are quite unnecessary, since the cards are readily grouped in any combination.

SUGGESTIONS TO PHYSICIANS AND REGISTRARS IN REGARD TO REPORTING CAUSES OF DEATH.

Satisfactory statements of causes of death can be obtained only by means of a high degree of cooperation between members of the medical profession and the registration authorities. It is desirable that physicians appreciate the importance of exact statements of causes of death and realize, by means of study of the statistical results, how certain forms of reports may lead to misunderstanding and inaccuracy. An essential requirement is that the blanks employed for the statement of causes of death be uniform, as otherwise specific instructions can not readily be given. A very satisfactory result of the general adoption of the United States Standard Certificate of Death, as recommended by the American Public Health Association and approved by the Bureau of the Census, is that uniform instructions¹ are now employed for a very large proportion of the registration area.

In order to familiarize physicians with the general features of the International List of Causes of Death, a vest-pocket booklet² was prepared and distributed directly to all physicians of the United States, as well as to many thousands of local registrars through their state registration offices. The International List contains many indefinite and unsatisfactory titles, so that without special caution as to the use of undesirable terms it could not be submitted as an example of how deaths should be reported. To some extent this is indicated by the styles of type in the detailed list contained therein:

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

In reporting causes of death upon certificates of death the physician is requested to read carefully the instructions upon the back of the certificate (see Standard Certificate of Death) and enter, *first*, **THE NAME OF THE DISEASE CAUSING DEATH**; second, the name of the contributory (secondary) cause, if any; and, third, the duration of each cause. (If death was influenced by occupation, please see that kind of work and industry are correctly stated.) **In naming the disease causing death it is urgently recommended that the exact names printed in bold-faced type in the List below be employed, whenever they are applicable, and that no other terms be used instead.** Thus *always* write **Typhoid fever**; not sometimes *Typhoid fever*, sometimes *Enteric fever*, or "*Continued fever*," "*Typho-malarial fever*," etc. Of course many diseases are not given in the terms in bold-faced type below, but only the most important ones. For others, any terms recommended by the Nomenclature of Diseases of the Royal College of Physicians, London (fourth edition, 1906), or the Nomenclature of Diseases and Conditions of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York (last edition, 1911), may be used. *Terms printed in italics are indefinite or otherwise undesirable, and should never be used when a more definite statement can be given.* "*Heart failure*," for example, is simply equivalent to cause of death unknown. "*Convulsions*," "*Marasmus*," "*Debility*," "*Old age*," are terms of this character. Please aid in the improvement of our vital statistics by using only precise and definite terms.

(I.—GENERAL DISEASES.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Typhoid fever. | 8. Whooping cough. |
| 2. Typhus fever. | 9. Diphtheria and croup. |
| 3. Relapsing fever. [Insert " <i>(spirillum)</i> ,"] | 10. Influenza. |
| 4. Malaria. | 11. Millary fever. [True <i>Febris millaris</i> only.] |
| 5. Smallpox. | 12. Asiatic cholera. |
| 6. Measles. | 13. <i>Cholera nostras.</i> |
| 7. Scarlet fever. | 14. Dysentery. |

¹ See the minimum instructions contained on the reverse side of the United States Standard Certificate of Death, p. 22.

² Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death.

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

(I.—GENERAL DISEASES)—Continued.

15. Plague.
16. Yellow fever.
17. Leprosy.
18. Erysipelas. [State also cause; see Class XIII.]
19. Other epidemic diseases:
 - Mumps,
 - German measles,
 - Chicken-pox,
 - Rocky Mountain spotted (tick) fever,
 - Glandular fever, etc.
20. Purulent infection and septicæmia. [State also cause; see Classes VII and XIII especially.]
21. Glanders.
22. Anthrax.
23. Rabies.
24. Tetanus. [State also cause; see Class XIII.]
25. Mycoses. [Specify, as Actinomycosis of lung, etc.]
26. Pellagra.
27. Beriberi.
28. Tuberculosis of the lungs.
29. Acute miliary tuberculosis.
30. Tuberculous meningitis.
31. Abdominal tuberculosis.
32. Pott's disease. [Preferably Tuberculosis of spine.]
33. White swellings. [Preferably Tuberculosis of joint.]
34. Tuberculosis of other organs. [Specify organ.]
35. Disseminated tuberculosis. [Specify organs affected.]
36. Rickets.
37. Syphilis.
38. Gonococcus infection.
39. Cancer¹ of the buccal cavity. [State part.]
40. Cancer¹ of the stomach, liver.
41. Cancer¹ of the peritoneum, intestines, rectum.
42. Cancer¹ of the female genital organs. [State organ.]
43. Cancer¹ of the breast.
44. Cancer¹ of the skin. [State part.]
45. Cancer¹ of other organs or of organs not specified. [State organ.]
46. Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted.) [Name kind of tumor and organ affected. Malignant.]
47. Acute articular rheumatism.
48. Chronic rheumatism and gout. [Preferably Arthritis deformans.]
49. Scurvy.
50. Diabetes. [Diabetes mellitus.]
51. Exophthalmic goitre.
52. Addison's disease.
53. Leuchæmia.
54. Anæmia, chlorosis. [State form or cause.]
55. Other general diseases:
 - Diabetes insipidus,
 - Purpura hæmorrhagica, etc.
56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic).
57. Chronic lead poisoning. [State cause. Occupational?]
58. Other chronic occupation poisonings:
 - Phosphorus poisoning (match factory).
 - Mercury poisoning (felt hat factory), etc.
59. Other chronic poisonings:
 - Chronic morphinism,
 - Chronic cocaineism, etc.

(II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.)

60. Encephalitis.
61. Meningitis:
 - Cerebrospinal fever or Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis,
 - Simple meningitis. [State cause.]
62. Locomotor ataxia.
63. Other diseases of the spinal cord:
 - Acute anterior poliomyelitis,
 - Paralysis agitans,
 - Chronic spinal muscular atrophy,
 - Primary lateral sclerosis of spinal cord,
 - Syringomyelia, etc.
64. Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy.
65. Softening of the brain. [State cause.]
66. Paralysis without specified cause. [State form or cause.]
67. General paralysis of the insane.
68. Other forms of mental alienation. [Name disease causing death. Form of insanity should be named as CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE only unless it is actually the disease causing death.]
69. Epilepsy.
70. Convulsions (nonpuerperal). [State cause.]
71. Convulsions of infants. [State cause.]
72. Chorea.
73. Neuralgia and neuritis. [State cause.]
74. Other diseases of the nervous system. [Name the disease.]
75. Diseases of the eyes and their annexa. [Name the disease.]
76. Diseases of the ears. [Name the disease.]

(III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.)

77. Pericarditis. [Acute or chronic; rheumatic (47), etc.]
78. Acute endocarditis. [Cause?]
79. Organic diseases of the heart: [Name the disease.]
 - Chronic valvular disease, [Name the disease.]
 - Aortic insufficiency,
 - Chronic endocarditis,
 - Fatty degeneration of heart, etc.
80. Angina pectoris.
81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.
82. Embolism and thrombosis. [State organ. Puerperal (139)?]
83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hæmorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.).
84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.). [Cause? Puerperal?]
85. Hæmorrhage; other diseases of the circulatory system. [Cause? Pulmonary hæmorrhage from Tuberculosis of lungs (28)? Puerperal?]

(IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.)

86. Diseases of the nasal fossæ. [Name disease.]
87. Diseases of the larynx. [Name disease. Diphtheritic?]
88. Diseases of the thyroid body. [Name disease.]
89. Acute bronchitis. } [Always state as acute
90. Chronic bronchitis. } or chronic.]
91. Bronchopneumonia. [If secondary, give primary cause.]
92. Pneumonia. [If lobar, report as Lobar pneumonia.]
93. Pleurisy. [If tuberculous, so report (28).]
94. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy. [Cause?]
95. Gangrene of the lung.
96. Asthma. [Tuberculosis?]
97. Pulmonary emphysema.
98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted). [Such indefinite returns as "Lung trouble," "Pulmonary hæmorrhage," etc., compiled here, vitiate statistics. Tuberculosis of lungs (28): Name the disease.]

¹ "Cancer and other malignant tumors." Preferably reported as Carcinoma of —, Sarcoma of —, Epithelioma of —, etc., stating the exact nature of the neoplasm and the organ or part of the body first affected.

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

(V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.)

99. Diseases of the mouth and annexa. [Name disease.]
 100. Diseases of the pharynx. [Name disease. Diphtheritic?]
 101. Diseases of the oesophagus. [Name disease.]
 102. Ulcer of the stomach.
 103. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted). [Name disease. Avoid such indefinite terms as "Stomach trouble," "Dyspepsia," "Indigestion," "Gastritis," etc., when used vaguely.]
 104. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).
 105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over).
 106. Ankylostomiasis. [Better, for the United States, Hookworm disease or Uncinariasis.]
 107. Intestinal parasites. [Name species.]
 108. Appendicitis and typhlitis.
 109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction. [State form and whether strangulated. Include only organic intestinal obstruction.]
 110. Other diseases of the intestines. [Name disease.]
 111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.
 112. Hydatid tumor of the liver.
 113. Cirrhosis of the liver.
 114. Biliary calculi.
 115. Other diseases of the liver. ["Liver complaint" is not a satisfactory return.]
 116. Diseases of the spleen. [Name disease.]
 117. Simple peritonitis (nonpuerperal). [Give cause.]
 118. Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted). [Name disease.]

(VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.)

119. Acute nephritis. [State cause, especially if due to Scarlet fever, etc.]
 120. Bright's disease. [Better, Chronic Bright's disease, Chronic interstitial nephritis, Chronic parenchymatous nephritis, etc. Never report mere names of symptoms, as "Uræmia," "Uræmic coma," etc.]
 121. Chyluria.
 122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa. [Name disease.]
 123. Calculi of the urinary passages. [Name bladder, kidney.]
 124. Diseases of the bladder. [Name disease.]
 125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc. [Name disease. Gonorrhoeal (38)?]
 126. Diseases of the prostate. [Name disease.]
 127. Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs. [Name disease.]
 128. Uterine hæmorrhage (nonpuerperal).
 129. Uterine tumor (noncancerous). [State kind.]
 130. Other diseases of the uterus. [Name disease.]
 131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary. [State kind.]
 132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs. [Name disease. Gonorrhoeal (38)?]
 133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted). [Name disease.]

(VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.)

NOTE.—The term **puerperal** is intended to include pregnancy, parturition, and lactation. Whenever parturition or miscarriage has occurred within one month before the death of the patient, the fact should be certified, even though childbirth may not have contributed to the fatal issue. Whenever a woman of childbearing age, especially if married, is reported to have died from a disease which might have been puerperal, the local registrar should require an explicit statement from the reporting physician as to whether the disease was or was not puerperal in character. The following diseases and symptoms are of this class:

<i>Abscess of the breast,</i>	<i>Metropertinitis,</i>
<i>Albuminuria,</i>	<i>Metrorrhagia,</i>
<i>Cellulitis,</i>	<i>Pelviptertinitis,</i>
<i>Coma,</i>	<i>Peritonitis,</i>
<i>Convulsions,</i>	<i>Phlegmasia alba dolens,</i>
<i>Eclampsia,</i>	<i>Phlebitis,</i>
<i>Embolism,</i>	<i>Pyæmia,</i>
<i>Gastritis,</i>	<i>Septicæmia,</i>
<i>Hæmorrhage (uterine</i>	<i>Sudden death,</i>
<i>or unqualified),</i>	<i>Tetanus,</i>
<i>Lymphangitis,</i>	<i>Thrombosis.</i>
<i>Metritis,</i>	

Physicians are requested always to write **Puerperal** before the above terms and others that might be puerperal in character, or to add in parentheses (**Not puerperal**), so that there may be no possibility of error in the compilation of the mortality statistics; also to respond courteously to the requests

of the local registrars for additional information when, inadvertently, the desired data are omitted. The value of such statistics can be greatly improved by cordial cooperation between the medical profession and the registration officials. If a physician will not write the true statement of puerperal character on the certificate, he may privately communicate that fact to the local or state registrar, or write the number of the International List under which the death should be compiled, e. g., "Peritonitis (137)."

134. Accidents¹ of pregnancy: [Name the condition.]
Abortion, [Term not used in invidious sense; Criminal abortion should be so specified (184).]
Miscarriage,
Ectopic gestation,
Tubal pregnancy, etc.
 135. Puerperal hæmorrhage.
 136. Other accidents¹ of labor: [Name the condition.]
Cæsarean section,
Forceps application,
Breech presentation,
Symphysiotomy,
Difficult labor,
Rupture of uterus in labor, etc.
 137. Puerperal septicæmia.
 138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.
 139. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death.
 140. Following childbirth (*not otherwise defined*). [Define.]
 141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.

(VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.)

142. Gangrene. [State part affected, Diabetic (50), etc.]
 143. Furuncle.
 144. Acute abscess. [Name part affected, nature, or cause.]
 145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa. [Name disease.]

¹ In the sense of *conditions or operations dependent upon pregnancy or labor*, not "accidents" from external causes.

INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

(IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted); [Name disease.]
 Osteoperiostitis, [Give cause.]
 Osteomyelitis,
 Necrosis, [Give cause.]
 Mastoiditis, etc. [Following Otitis media (76)?]</p> | <p>147. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted). [Name disease; always specify Acute articular rheumatism (47), Arthritis deformans (48), Tuberculosis of joint (33), etc., when cause is known.]
 148. Amputations. [Name disease or injury requiring amputation, thus permitting proper assignment elsewhere.]
 149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion. [Name disease.]</p> |
|---|--|

(X.—MALFORMATIONS.)

150. **Congenital malformations** (stillbirths not included): [Do not include **Acquired hydrocephalus** (74) or **Tuberculous hydrocephalus** (**Tuberculous meningitis**) (30) under this head.]
Congenital hydrocephalus,
Congenital malformation of heart,
Spina bifida, etc.

(XI.—EARLY INFANCY.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>151. Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema: [Give cause of <i>debility</i>.]
 Premature birth,
 Atrophy, [Give cause.]
 Marasmus, [Give cause.]
 Inanition, etc. [Give cause.]</p> | <p>152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy:
 Umbilical hæmorrhage,
 Atelectasis,
 Injury by forceps at birth, etc.
 153. Lack of care.</p> |
|---|--|

(XII.—OLD AGE.)

154. **Senility**. [Name the disease causing the death of the old person.]

(XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.)

NOTE.—Coroners, medical examiners, and physicians who certify to deaths from violent causes, should always clearly indicate the fundamental distinction of whether the death was due to **Accident**, **Suicide**, or **Homicide**; and then state the **Means** or **Instrument of death**. The qualification "*probably*" may be added when necessary.

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| <p>155. Suicide by poison. [Name poison.]
 156. Suicide by asphyxia. [Name means of death.]
 157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation. [Name means of strangulation.]
 158. Suicide by drowning.
 159. Suicide by firearms.
 160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments. [Name instrument.]
 161. Suicide by jumping from high places. [Name place.]
 162. Suicide by crushing. [Name means.]
 163. Other suicides. [Name means.]
 164. Poisoning by food. [Name kind of food.]
 165. Other acute poisonings. [Name poison; specify Accidental.]
 166. Conflagration. [State fully, as Jumped from window of burning dwelling, Smothered—burning of theater, Forest fire, etc.]
 167. Burns (conflagration excepted). [Includes Scalding.]
 168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted):
 Asphyxia by illuminating gas (accidental),
 Inhalation of — (accidental), [Name gas.]
 Asphyxia (accidental), [Name gas.]
 Suffocation (accidental), etc. [Name gas.]
 169. Accidental drowning.
 170. Traumatism by firearms. [Specify Accidental.]
 171. Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments. [Name instrument. Specify Accidental.]</p> | <p>172. Traumatism by fall. [For example, Accidental fall from window.]
 173. Traumatism in mines and quarries:
 Fall of rock in coal mine,
 Injury by blasting, slate quarry, etc.
 174. Traumatism by machines. [Specify kind of machine, and if the Occupation is not fully given under that head, add sufficient to show the exact industrial character of the fatal injury. Thus, Crushed by passenger elevator; Struck by piece of emery wheel (knife grinder), etc.]
 175. Traumatism by other crushing:
 Railway collision,
 Struck by street car,
 Automobile accident,
 Run over by dray,
 Crushed by earth in sewer excavation, etc.
 176. Injuries by animals. [Name animal.]
 177. Starvation. [Not "Inanition" from disease.]
 178. Excessive cold. [Freezing.]
 179. Effects of heat. [Sunstroke.]
 180. Lightning.
 181. Electricity (lightning excepted). [How? Occupational?]
 182. Homicide by firearms.
 183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments. [Name instrument.]
 184. Homicide by other means. [Name means.]
 185. Fractures (cause not specified). [State means of injury. The nature of the lesion is necessary for hospital statistics, but not for general mortality statistics.]
 186. Other external violence:
 Legal hanging,
 Legal electrocution,
 Accident, injury, or traumatism (unqualified). [State Means of injury.]</p> |
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INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH—Continued.

(XIV.—ILL DEFINED DISEASES.)

NOTE.—If physicians will familiarize themselves with the nature and purposes of the International List, and will cooperate with the registration authorities in giving additional information so that returns can be properly classified, the number of deaths compiled under this group will rapidly diminish, and the statistics will be more creditable to the office that compiles them and more useful to the medical profession and for sanitary purposes.

187. Ill defined organic disease:

Dropsy. [Name the disease of the heart, liver, or kidneys in which the dropsy occurred.]
Ascites, etc.

188. Sudden death. [Give cause. Puerperal?]

189. Cause of death not specified or ill defined. [It may be extremely difficult or impossible to determine definitely the cause of death in some cases, even if a post-mortem be granted. If the physician is absolutely unable to sat-

189. Cause of death not specified or ill defined—Continued.

isfy himself in this respect, it is better for him to write *Unknown* than merely to guess at the cause. It will be helpful if he can specify a little further, as *Unknown disease* (which excludes external causes), or *Unknown chronic disease* (which excludes the acute infective diseases), etc. Even the ill defined causes included under this head are at least useful to a limited degree, and are preferable to no attempt at statement. Some of the old "chronics," which well-informed physicians are coming less and less to use, are the following: *Asphyxia; Asthenia; Billious fever; Cachexia; Catarrhal fever; Collapse; Coma; Congestion; Cyanosis; Debility; Delirium; Dentition; Dyspnea; Exhaustion; Fever; Gastric fever; HEART FAILURE; Laparotomy; Marasmus; Paralysis of the heart; Surgical shock; and Teething*. In many cases so reported the physician could state the *disease* (not mere symptom or condition) *causing* death.

LIST OF UNDESIRABLE TERMS.

As a result of the conference between the Committee on Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases appointed by the American Medical Association with committees of other national medical organizations and with medical representatives of the Army, Navy, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and the Bureau of the Census,¹ it was agreed:

That practical suggestions be framed relative to the reporting of causes of death and of sickness by physicians, and that a list of the most undesirable terms frequently employed be brought to their attention with the recommendation that they be disused.

In framing the following list of undesirable terms use has been made of the London Nomenclature, the Bellevue Nomenclature, and especially of the "Suggestions to Medical Practitioners respecting Certificates of Causes of Death," issued by the Registrar-General of England and Wales, which constitutes a part of the book of "Forms for Medical Certificates of the Cause of Death" employed in that country.

UNDESIRABLE TERM. (It is understood that the term criticised is in the <i>exact form</i> given below, without further explanation or qualification.)	REASON WHY UNDESIRABLE, AND SUGGESTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF DEATH.
"Abscess".....	May be tuberculous, gonorrhœal, from appendicitis, etc., or relate to any part of the body. The return is worthless. State <i>cause</i> (in which case the fact of "abscess" may be quite unimportant) and <i>location</i> .
"Accident," "Injury," "External causes," "Violence." Also more specific terms, as "Drowning," "Gunshot," which might be either accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.	Impossible to classify satisfactorily. Always state (1) whether <i>Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal</i> ; and (2) <i>Means of injury</i> (e. g., Railroad accident). The lesion (e. g., Fracture of skull) may be added, but is of secondary importance for general mortality statistics.
"Atrophy," "Debility," "Decline," "Exhaustion," "Inanition," "Weakness," and other vague terms.	Frequently cover tuberculosis and other definite causes. Name the <i>disease causing</i> the condition.

¹ Mortality Statistics, 1907, p. 19.

UNDESIRABLE TERM.	REASON WHY UNDESIRABLE, AND SUGGESTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF DEATH.
(It is understood that the term criticised is in the exact form given below, without further explanation or qualification.)	
"Cancer," "Carcinoma," "Sarcoma," etc.	In all cases the organ or part first affected by cancer should be specified.
"Congestion," "Congestion of bowels," "Congestion of brain," "Congestion of kidneys," "Congestion of lungs," etc.	Alone, the word "congestion" is worthless, and in combination it is almost equally undesirable. If the disease amounted to inflammation, use the proper term (pneumonia, nephritis, enteritis, etc.); merely passive congestion should not be reported as a cause of death when the primary disease can be ascertained.
"Convulsions"	"It is hoped that this indefinite term will henceforth be restricted to those cases in which the true cause of that symptom can not be ascertained. At present more than 11 per cent of the total deaths of infants under 1 year old are referred to 'convulsions' merely."— <i>Registrar-General</i> . The Chicago Health Department refuses to accept this statement, and has entirely eliminated this indefinite return.
"Croup"	"Croup" is a most pernicious term from a public health point of view, is not contained in any form in the London or Bellevue Nomenclatures, and should be entirely disused. Write Diphtheria when this disease is the cause of death.
"Dropsy"	"Dropsy" should never be returned as the cause of death with out particulars as to its probable origin, e. g., in disease of the heart, liver, kidneys, etc."— <i>Registrar-General</i> . Name the disease causing (the dropsy and) death.
"Fracture," "Fracture of skull," etc.	Indefinite; the principle of classification for general mortality statistics is not the lesion but (1) the nature of the violence that produced it (Accidental, Suicidal, Homicidal), and (2) the Means of injury.
"Gastritis," "Acute indigestion"	Frequently worthless as a statement of the actual cause of death; the terms should not be loosely used to cover almost any fatal affection with irritation of stomach.
"Heart disease," "Heart trouble," even "Organic heart trouble."	Some cavil at the probable correctness of such returns, and it is better to state clearly the exact form of the cardiac affection, as Mitral regurgitation, Aortic stenosis, or even as Valvular heart disease, rather than to use the less precise language.
"Heart failure," "Cardiac weakness," "Cardiac asthenia," "Paralysis of the heart," etc.	"Heart failure" is a recognized synonym, even among the laity, for ignorance of the cause of death on the part of the physician. Such a return is forbidden by law in Connecticut; if the physician can make no more definite statement, it must be compiled among the class of ill defined diseases (not under Organic heart disease).
"Hæmorrhage," "Hæmoptysis"	Frequently mask tuberculosis or deaths from injuries (traumatic hæmorrhage), Puerperal hæmorrhage, or hæmorrhage after operation for various conditions. Name the disease causing death in the course of which the "Hæmorrhage" was an incident.
"Hydrocephalus"	"It is desirable that deaths from hydrocephalus of tuberculous origin should be definitely assigned in the certificate to Tuberculous meningitis, so as to distinguish them from deaths caused by simple inflammation or other disease of the brain or its membranes. Congenital hydrocephalus should always be returned as such."— <i>Registrar-General</i> .
"Hysterectomy"	See Operation.
"Infantile paralysis"	This term is sometimes used for paralysis of infants caused by instrumental delivery, etc. The importance of the disease in its present endemic and epidemic prevalence in the United States makes the exact and unmistakable expressions Acute anterior poliomyelitis or Infantile paralysis (acute anterior poliomyelitis) desirable.
"Inflammation"	Of what organ or part of the body? Cause?
"Laparotomy"	See Operation.
"Malignant," "Malignant disease"	Should be restricted to use as qualification for neoplasms; see Tumor.

UNDESIRABLE TERM. (It is understood that the term criticised is in the exact form given below, without further explanation or qualification.)	REASON WHY UNDESIRABLE, AND SUGGESTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF DEATH.
"Marasmus".....	This term covers a multitude of worthless returns, many of which could be made definite and useful by giving the name of the disease causing the "marasmus" or wasting. It has been dropped from the English Nomenclature since 1885 ("Marasmus, term no longer used"). The Bellevue Hospital Nomenclature also omits this term.
"Meningitis," "Cerebral meningitis," "Cerebrospinal meningitis," "Spinal meningitis."	Only two terms should ever be used to report deaths from Cerebrospinal fever, <i>synonym</i> , Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and they should be written as above and in no other way. It matters not in the use of the latter term whether the disease be actually epidemic or not in the locality. A single sporadic case should be so reported. The first term (Cerebrospinal fever) is preferable because there is no apparent objection to its use for any number of cases. No one can intelligently classify such returns as are given in the margin. Mere terminal or symptomatic meningitis should not be entered at all as a cause of death; name the disease in which it occurred. Tuberculous meningitis should be reported as such.
"Natural causes".....	Coroners and justices of the peace may often be able to make a more definite return, although even this has value as eliminating external causes. What disease caused death?
"Operation," "Surgical operation," "Surgical shock," "Amputation," "Hysterectomy," "Laparotomy," etc.	All these are entirely indefinite and unsatisfactory—unless the surgeon desires his work to be held primarily responsible for the death; in which case, as in some certificates actually returned, he may facilitate understanding by signing his name as the cause of death! Name the disease or form of external violence (Means of death; accidental, suicidal, or homicidal).
"Paralysis," "General paralysis," "Paresis," "General paresis," "Palsy," etc.	The vague use of these terms should be avoided, and the precise form stated, as Acute ascending paralysis, Paralysis agitans, Bulbar paralysis, etc. Write General paralysis of the insane in full, not omitting any part of the name; this is essential for satisfactory compilation of this cause. Distinguish Paraplegia and Hemiplegia; and in the latter, when a sequel of Apoplexy or Cerebral hemorrhage, report the primary cause.
"Peritonitis".....	"Whenever this condition occurs—either as a consequence of Hernia, Perforating ulcer of the stomach or bowel [Typhoid fever], Appendicitis, or Metritis (puerperal or otherwise), or else as an extension of morbid processes from other organs [Name the disease], the fact should be mentioned in the certificate."—Registrar-General. Always specify Puerperal peritonitis in cases resulting from abortion, miscarriage, or labor at full term. When traumatic, report means of injury and whether accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.
"Pneumonia," "Typhoid pneumonia"....	"Pneumonia," without qualification, is indefinite; it should be clearly stated either as Bronchopneumonia or Lobar pneumonia. The terms Croupous pneumonia and Lobular pneumonia are also clear, and the London Nomenclature provides for the variety Epidemic pneumonia. "The term 'Typhoid pneumonia' should never be employed, as it may mean either Enteric fever [Typhoid fever] with pulmonary complications, on the one hand, or Pneumonia with so-called typhoid symptoms on the other."—Registrar-General. When occurring in the course of or following a disease, the primary cause should be reported, as Pneumonic typhoid, Plague (pneumonic form), Measles followed by bronchopneumonia, Influenza (pneumonia), etc. Do not report "Hypostatic pneumonia" or other mere terminal conditions as causes of death when the disease causing death can be ascertained.
"Ptomaine poisoning," "Autointoxication," "Toxæmia," etc.	These terms are used very loosely and it is impossible to compile statistics of value unless greater precision can be obtained. "Ptomaine poisoning" should be restricted to deaths resulting from the development of putrefactive alkaloids or other poisons in food, and the food should be named, as Ptomaine poisoning (mussels), etc. Such terms should not be used when merely descriptive of symptoms or conditions arising in the course of diseases, but the disease causing death should alone be named.

UNDESIRABLE TERM. (It is understood that the term criticised is in the exact form given below, without further explanation or qualification.)	REASON WHY UNDESIRABLE, AND SUGGESTION FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF DEATH.
" <i>Tubex mesenterica</i> ," " <i>Tubex</i> "	"The use of this term [" <i>Tubex mesenterica</i> "] to describe tuberculous disease of the peritoneum or intestines should be discontinued, as it is frequently used to denote various other wasting diseases which are not tuberculous. Tuberculous peritonitis is the better term to employ when the condition is due to tubercle."— <i>Registrar-General</i> . Tubex dorsalis should not be abbreviated to " <i>Tubex</i> ."
" <i>Tuberculosis</i> "	The organ or part of the body affected should always be stated, as Tuberculosis of the lungs , Tuberculosis of the spine , Tuberculous meningitis , Acute general miliary tuberculosis , etc.
" <i>Tumor</i> ," " <i>Neoplasm</i> ," " <i>New growth</i> " ..	These terms should never be used without the qualifying words Malignant , Nonmalignant , or Benign . If malignant, they belong under Cancer , and should preferably be so reported, or under the more exact terms Carcinoma , Sarcoma , etc. In all cases the organ or part affected should be specified.
" <i>Uremia</i> "	Name the disease causing death.

By systematic inquiry relative to defective statements of cause of death much improvement can be made in the quality of the statistics. Such inquiry can be made by the local registrar or by the state registrar for returns that reach the central office of the state in unsatisfactory form. In Pennsylvania, for example, returns are examined carefully and a correction card employed:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The enclosed certificate is defective for the reason that
*the diseased condition necessitating an operation should always
be given.*

Please correct and return immediately, together with this
card, in the accompanying stamped envelope.

WILMER R. BATT, M. D.,
State Registrar.

NOTE.—The words in italics are typewritten for the individual case. Other formulas employed are "the location of the cancer is not given;" "drowning should be given as accidental, suicidal, or homicidal," etc.

It is hardly necessary to say that much discretion and tact should be exercised in asking for additional information after the physician has, presumably, filled out carefully his statement of the cause of death, and that it is unwise to be too dogmatic concerning somewhat unsettled points of professional opinion. For exam

International List provides for the statement of "Acute nephritis" (119), but leading authorities¹ declare that the terms acute, subacute, and chronic have lost their pathological and much of their clinical meaning, and may even be actually misleading. No objection, however, can be made in regard to questions relating to the more indefinite and ill defined forms of returns. The Registrar-General of England has made such inquiries for a number of years and the class of cases dealt with chiefly is shown by the following extract from a recent report (1908):

As in previous years inquiries have been sent to medical practitioners asking for further information respecting deaths certified as due to some indefinite condition. The number of cases thus dealt with was about 5,000.

The inquiries chiefly related to certificates of peritonitis, tumors of various organs, septicæmia, pyæmia, hydrocephalus, cerebrospinal meningitis, paralysis, convulsions and eclampsia.

The additional information obtained led to the transference of many of the deaths to more definite headings.

Inquiries were also sent relating to deaths described as due to carcinoma, sarcoma, or cancer, in which no mention was made of the organ or part affected, and as a result this information was supplied in the majority of these cases.

REFERENCES ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

The following list is not exhaustive, but contains references to perhaps the most important publications relating to the development and use of the International List in its present form.

(1) Développement et Explication des Rubriques de la Nomenclature des Causes de Décès adoptée par la Commission permanente de statistique de la ville de Paris. Par le Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chef des travaux de la statistique de la ville de Paris, membre du Conseil supérieur de statistique et du Comité consultatif d'hygiène publique de France. Paris: Imprimerie Municipale, 1890. [Extrait de l'Annuaire statistique de la ville de Paris pour l'année 1888.] This list consists of 161 titles (the subdivisions of tuberculosis, cancer, and suicide not being numbered separately) and was practically identical with the detailed lists given in (2) and (3). It was stated that the nomenclature was prepared in 1865 by a committee of distinguished physicians, and that it was revised in 1874, 1880, and finally in 1886.

(2) Trois Projets de Nomenclature des Maladies (Causes de décès—Causes d'incapacité de travail) par le Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chef de la statistique de la ville de Paris. Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique, tome VIII, première livraison, p. 304. (Session of Chicago, 1893.) This was the report of the *Comité de la nomenclature des professions dans le recensement et de la nomenclature des causes de décès*, reconstituted in 1891 (Vienna session) and consisting of Messrs. Blenck, Bodio, Cheysson, Cook, Körösi, Levasseur, Loua, Ogle, Sidenbladh, Vannacque, and Bertillon (*rapporteur*). It is reprinted, practically without change, in the following (3) and should be referred to for an account of the history and principles of construction of the International List.

(3) De la Nomenclature des Maladies (Causes de décès—Causes d'incapacité de travail) adoptée par le service de statistique de la ville de Paris. Par le Dr. Jacques

¹ Horst Oertel: The Anatomic Histological Processes of Bright's Disease, 1910.

Bertillon, chef de la statistique de la ville de Paris, etc. Paris: 1898. [Annuaire statistique, 1896.]

(4) The Bertillon Classification of Causes of Death. Recommended for the use of Registrars of Vital Statistics (after the First Revision of Paris, 1900) by the American Public Health Association and by the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America. Issued under the auspices of the American Public Health Association. Lansing: 1899. [Reprint from Appendix of Michigan Registration Report, 1898.] This was the first English translation, based on the preceding French edition of 1898, of what is now the International List. It was used to obtain suggestions for revision, many of which were printed from time to time in the current issues of the Michigan Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics. Three Commissions were appointed by the American Public Health Association to represent Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

(5) Zur Internationalen Nomenclatur der Todesursachen. Kritische Bemerkungen zu Dr. Bertillon's Vorschlägen. Von Dr. Josef von Körösy, Director des Budapester communalstatistischen Bureau's. Berlin: 1899.

(6) Exposé Sommaire des Observations présentées par diverses autorités statistiques à la Commission Internationale chargée de reviser la Nomenclature Internationale des Maladies (Causes de décès—Causes d'incapacité de travail). (Bertillon Classification.) Paris: 1900.

(7) Commission Internationale chargée de reviser la Nomenclature des Causes de Décès (Classification Bertillon), 18 août–21 août, 1900. Procès-verbaux. Paris: 1900.

(8) Nomenclatures des Maladies (Statistique de morbidité.—Statistique des causes de décès) arrêtées par la Commission Internationale chargée de reviser les nomenclatures nosologiques (Paris, 18–21 août 1900) pour être en usage à partir du 1er janvier 1901. Développement des rubriques.—Dictionnaire des maladies.—Tableaux indiquant comment doivent être classés les décès attribués simultanément à deux causes de mort différentes. Publiées par le Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chef des travaux statistiques de la ville de Paris. Paris: 1900. This is the first edition of the **First Revision of the International List**.

(9) Same. Montévrain: 1903. This is the second and final edition of the First Revision. It differs chiefly in the more precise indications for the assignment of joint causes of death. Perhaps a reprint from the *Recueil trimestriel de statistique municipale de la ville de Paris*, 3e trimestre 1902. No English edition has ever been published of this final version.

(10) The International System of Nomenclature of Diseases and Causes of Death (Bertillon Classification) as adopted by the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, Paris, August 18–21, 1900. Translated in the Bureau of the Marine-Hospital Service by Passed Asst. Surg. H. D. Geddings. [Supplement to Public Health Reports, Dec. 7, 1900.]

(11) Manual of International Classification of Causes of Death. Adopted by the United States Census Office for the compilation of mortality statistics, for use beginning with the year 1900. Prepared under the supervision of William A. King, chief statistician for vital statistics. Washington: 1902.

(12) Index of the Bertillon Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death. United States Department of Labor, 1902.

(13) Relation of Physicians to Mortality Statistics. The International Classification of Causes of Death as adopted by the United States Census Office and approved by the American Public Health Association. Washington: 1903. This pamphlet, explanatory of the International Classification and seeking to secure more definite statements of cause of death, was distributed to all physicians in the United States.

(14) The Nomenclature of Diseases and of Causes of Death, as revised and adopted in 1900 by the International Commission and published by Dr. Jacques Bertillon

(Chef des travaux statistiques de la ville de Paris), together with a Guide for Tabulation in cases where more than one cause of death is assigned. For the use of members of the medical profession, of statisticians, of registrars of death, and for general information. Published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Australia. Melbourne: [1907].

(15) Exposé Sommaire des Observations présentées par diverses autorités statistiques à la Commission Internationale chargée de la revision décennale de la Nomenclature Internationale des Maladies (Causes de décès—Causes d'incapacité de travail). (Bertillon Classification.) Deuxième session—1909. Paris: 1909.

(16) Commission Internationale chargée de la revision décennale de la Nomenclature Internationale des Maladies (Causes de décès—Causes d'incapacité de travail). (Classification Bertillon.) Deuxième session—1909. Procès-verbaux. Paris: 1911.

(17) Nomenclature des Maladies (Statistique de morbidité—Statistique des causes de décès) arrêtée par la Commission Internationale chargée de la revision décennale de la Nomenclature Nosologique Internationale (Nomenclature Bertillon) dans sa deuxième session, 1909. (Paris, 1er, 2, 3 juillet 1909.) Paris: 1909. A first and a second slightly corrected impression of the **Second Revision of the International List**.

(18) International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death. Revised by the International Commission at the session of Paris, July 1 to 3, 1909, for use beginning January 1, 1910, and until December 31, 1919. Washington: 1910. A translation of the French edition of the Second Revision for the use of American registration officials until a new edition of the Manual (the present publication) could be prepared.

(19) Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death. Washington: 1910. Distributed by the Bureau of the Census to all physicians and to many state and city registration offices in the United States.

(20) Nomenclature of Diseases (Statistics of morbidity—Statistics of causes of death) agreed upon by the International Commission charged with the Decennial Revision of the International Nosological Nomenclature (Bertillon Nomenclature) in its Second Session—1909. (Paris: July 1, 2, and 3, 1909.) Sydney: 1910. Prepared by the Bureau of Census and Statistics of the Commonwealth of Australia.

(21) The Bellevue Hospital Nomenclature of Diseases and Conditions with Rules for the Recording and Filing of Histories. Compiled by the Committee on Clinical Records composed of: Robert J. Carlisle, M. D.; Warren Coleman, M. D.; Thomas A. Smith, M. D.; Edmund L. Dow, M. D. **Revised and made to conform to the International Classification, 1911.** Copyright, 1911, by the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. New York: 1911. This is the first Nomenclature, in the sense of an arrangement of accepted medical terms recommended, and indeed, so far as the returns to be made by physicians under the authority of the Board are concerned, *prescribed*, in which the desirability of uniformity for the comparison of hospital statistics has led to the adoption of the International List as a basis.

(22) Nomenclature for Causes of Physical Disability in the Navy. By Surg. Charles N. Fiske, United States Navy. United States Naval Medical Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 2, April, 1911, page 149. Contains a valuable chart comparing the "Lists of Titles of Diseases and Causes of Death" of the International with the Army and Navy nomenclatures.

(23) **MANUAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH.** The present volume.

(24) Manual soon to be published by the Registrar-General of England and Wales. A typewritten copy of the Tabular List, with inclusions, of this work has been available for reference through the courtesy of Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson, Medical Superintendent of the General Register Office, in the preparation of the present publication.

DEATH OF DOCTOR FOSTER.

During the passage of the Manual through the press the death of Dr. Frank P. Foster, on August 13, 1911, was announced. Doctor Foster was for over thirty years the editor of the *New York Medical Journal* and was recognized as the dean of the medical editors of this country. His *Encyclopædic Medical Dictionary* and other standard works of medical reference are lasting memorials of his broad scholarship. As chairman of the Committee on Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases of the American Medical Association, Doctor Foster took an active part in all the work preliminary to the Second Decennial Revision of the International List and was a member of the special Census Commission appointed under authority of an act of Congress to represent the United States. He personally examined the manuscript of the Tabular List of this Manual and on page 15 may be found the report of the Committee on Nomenclature to the American Medical Association at Los Angeles, 1911, the last of several prepared by him on this subject.

As stated in an appreciative editorial in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, "Doctor Foster was a moral and intellectual force in medical literature. He took an active interest in all that related to medicine, and his influence was always in the right direction. His friends count it a privilege to recall his fine character, his charitable judgment, his facile pen, and his ever-ready assistance so freely given from his great store of knowledge."

TABULAR LIST.

SHOWING TERMS INCLUDED UNDER EACH TITLE OF THE
DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH
(SECOND DECENNIAL REVISION BY THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION, PARIS, JULY 1 TO 3, 1909).

WITH ADDITIONAL TERMS DESIGNATING CAUSES OF DEATH
FROM THE NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES OF THE ROYAL
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON (FOURTH EDITION),
FROM THE BELLEVUE HOSPITAL NOMENCLATURE OF
DISEASES AND CONDITIONS, AND FROM TRANSCRIPTS OF
CERTIFICATES OF DEATH RETURNED TO THE BUREAU
OF THE CENSUS.

EXPLANATORY.

The terms included in the following Tabular List are chiefly those that are reported as causes of death. Many terms, as, for example, the names of certain affections of the eye, ear, skin, trivial injuries, etc., that occur in the International List of Diseases, as employed for hospital or general morbidity statistics, are omitted. The present publication is intended for use solely in connection with the compilation of mortality statistics. It is not intended to be a complete *nomenclature* of diseases and pathological conditions, but it contains all the important terms likely to be employed as denoting causes of death that are given in the last editions of the Nomenclatures of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York. It also contains many additional terms, some of them indefinite and incapable of satisfactory assignment, that occur upon certificates of death and hence must be provided for in the scheme of statistical tabulation. It is hoped that by cooperation of the medical profession many of these terms may pass into disuse, and that as a result the accuracy of the mortality statistics will be improved.

TABULAR LIST

SHOWING TERMS INCLUDED UNDER EACH TITLE OF THE DETAILED INTERNATIONAL LIST OF CAUSES OF DEATH (SECOND DECENNIAL REVISION, PARIS, JULY 1 TO 3, 1909).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES.

1. Typhoid fever.

This title includes:

Abdominal fever
 typhoid
 typhus
Abortive typhoid
Ambulant typhoid
Cerebral typhoid
 typhus
Continued fever
Enteric fever
Enterica
Gastroenteric fever
Hæmorrhagic typhoid fever
Ileotyphus
Intermittent typhoid fever
Malignant typhoid fever
Mountain fever
Paratyphoid fever

Paratyphus
Posttyphoid abscess
Rheumatic typhoid fever
Typhobilious fever
Typhoenteritis
Typhogastric fever
Typhoid fever
 malaria
 meningitis
 stupor
 ulcer
Typhomalaria
Typhomalarial fever
Typhoperitonitis
Typhus (unqualified)¹
 abdominalis

Frequent complications: Pneumonia.—Pulmonary congestion.—Intestinal perforation.—Peritonitis.—Hæmorrhage.—Sloughing.—Albuminuria.—Phlebitis.—Thrombosis.—Cholecystitis.

2. Typhus fever.

This title includes:

Exanthematic typhus
Petechial fever

Petechial typhus
Typhus fever¹

This title does not include: Abdominal typhus (1).

3. Relapsing fever.

This title includes:

Famine fever
Febris melitensis
Malta fever²
Mediterranean fever²

Recurrent fever
 typhus³
Relapsing fever
 (spirillum) fever

Frequent complications: Hæmorrhages.—Abscess.—Furuncles.—Parotiditis.—Sloughing.

¹ The majority of deaths returned in the United States from "typhus" or "typhus fever" are in reality from typhoid fever. Deaths properly chargeable to International title No. 2 are so extremely rare in this country that the Bureau of the Census invariably makes an effort to identify each as a case of true exanthematic typhus. If no additional information can be obtained, "typhus" is compiled under (1) and "typhus fever" under (2).

² Malta fever should preferably be given as a subdivision of (19). Any deaths reported from this cause will be noted on the total for (3), which is numerically unimportant.

³ Verify; if typhoid fever, compile under (1), and if typhus fever, under (2).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

4. Malaria.

This title includes:

Estivoautumnal fever
 malaria
 Ague
 Bilious intermittent fever
 remittent fever
 Blackwater fever
 Chagres fever
 Chill (in malarial regions)
 Chills and fever
 Congestive malaria
 malarial fever
 remittent fever
 Dumb ague
 Estivoautumnal fever
 Fever and ague
 chills
 Gastric remittent fever
 Gastromalarial fever
 Hæmoglobinuric fever (malaria)
 Hæmorrhagic malaria
 Impaludism (unqualified)
 Intermittent fever
 Malaria
 of liver
 of spleen
 Malarial anæmia
 cachexia
 congestion
 of brain
 diarrhœa
 disease
 dropsy
 fever
 hæmaturia

Malarial hæmoglobinuria
 hepatitis
 infection
 neuralgia
 pneumonia
 poisoning
 spleen
 toxæmia
 Malignant tertian
 Maremmatic fever
 Marsh anæmia
 cachexia
 fever
 Miasma
 Miasmatic fever
 Paludal anæmia
 cachexia
 fever
 Panama fever
 Pernicious attack
 cachexia
 chill (in malarial regions)
 fever
 intermittent fever
 malaria
 Quartan fever
 malaria
 Quotidian fever
 malaria
 Remittent fever
 malaria
 Tertian fever
 malaria

5. Smallpox.

This title includes:

Black smallpox	Petechial smallpox
Confluent smallpox	Purpuric smallpox
Discrete smallpox	Smallpox
Hæmorrhagic smallpox	Variola
Malignant smallpox	Varioloid

This title does not include: Varicella (19).*Frequent complications:* Meningitis.—Endocarditis.—Suppuration.—Albuminuria.—Cellulitis.—Parotiditis.—Œdema glottidis.—Pneumonia.—Otitis.

6. Measles.

This title includes:

Black measles	Morbili
Hæmorrhagic measles	Morbilious eruption
Measles	Rubeola ¹
Measly eruption	Suppressed measles

This title does not ordinarily include: Rubeola (19).—Rubeolar eruption (19).*Most frequent complications:* Bronchitis.—Bronchopneumonia, etc.—Otitis.—Mastoiditis.—Gangrenous stomatitis.¹ When signifying measles; otherwise (19).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

7. Scarlet fever.

This title includes:

Canker rash	Scarlatinal albuminuria
Febris rubra	angina
Nephritis following scarlet fever	convulsions
Puerperal scarlatina	eclampsia
Scarlatina	nephritis
anginosa	Scarlet fever
maligna	rash
Scarlatinal (any disease or condition so qualified)	

Frequent complications: Acute nephritis.—Albuminuria.—Bright's disease.—Eclampsia.—Oedema of the glottis.—Hæmorrhage.—Endocarditis.—Nephritis.—Pericarditis.—Paralysis.—Diphtheria.—Convulsions.—Arthritis.—Cellulitis.—Erysipelas.—Otitis.—Mastoiditis.—Pneumonia.—Suppurative pleurisy.—Thrombosis of cerebral sinus.

8. Whooping cough.

This title includes:

Pertussis	Whooping cough
Tussis convulsiva	

Frequent complications: Bronchitis.—Convulsions.—Bronchopneumonia.

9. Diphtheria and croup.

This title includes:

Acute exudative angina	Exudative angina
Angina trachealis	Fibrinous laryngitis
Bronchial croup	Gangrenous angina (diphtheritic)
Buccal diphtheria	diphtheria
Croup	sore throat
Croupous angina	tonsillitis
laryngitis	Infectious angina
tonsillitis	croup
Cutaneous diphtheria	Inflammatory croup
Cynanche	Laryngeal croup
tonsillaris (diphtheritic)	Malignant angina
Diphtheria	cynanche
of bronchi	diphtheria
conjunctiva	laryngitis
fauces	pharyngitis
larynx	sore throat
mouth	tonsillitis
nose	Membranous angina
oesophagus	bronchitis
palate	croup
pharynx	laryngitis
skin	pharyngitis
tonsil	tonsillitis
trachea	tracheitis
vulva	Nasal diphtheria
wound	Postdiphtheritic nephritis
Diphtheritic	neuritis
anæmia	Pseudodiphtheria
angina	Pseudomembranous angina
bronchopneumonia	bronchitis
conjunctivitis	croup
croup	laryngitis
laryngitis	tonsillitis
neuritis	Putrid sore throat
ophthalmia	Ulcerated sore throat
paralysis	
tonsillitis	

This title does not include: Stridulous croup (87).—Spasmodic croup (87).—False croup (87).

Frequent complications: Pneumonia.—Albuminuria.—Paralysis.—Acute nephritis.—Oedema glottidis.—Cellulitis.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

10. Influenza.*This title includes:*

Bronchial influenza	Grippe
Bronchitis due to grippe	Influenza
Bronchopneumonia due to grippe	followed by pneumonia
Catarrhal influenza	Influenzal pneumonia
Epidemic catarrh	La grippe
Epizootic	Meningeal grippe
Gastric influenza	Pneumonia due to grippe

Frequent complications: Otitis.—Meningitis.**11. Miliary fever.***This title includes:*

Miliary fever	Sweating sickness
Sweating fever	

Frequent complications: Anæmia.—Convulsions.—Hæmorrhages.—Pneumonia.—Enteritis.**12. Asiatic cholera.***This title includes:*

Asiatic cholera	Epidemic cholera (where Asiatic cholera is prevalent)
Cholera (where Asiatic cholera is prevalent)	

13. Cholera nostras.*This title includes:*

Acute cholera ¹	Choleric diarrhœa (2y+)
Bilious cholera ¹	enteritis (2y+)
Cholera (except where Asiatic cholera is prevalent) ¹	Cholérine
gravis ¹	English cholera
morbus ¹	Malignant cholera morbus ¹
nostras ¹	Spasmodic cholera ¹
Choleraic diarrhœa (2y+)	Sporadic cholera ¹
	Winter cholera ¹

This title does not include: Cholera infantum (104).—Antimonial cholera (165).—Hernial cholera (100).**14. Dysentery.***This title includes:*

Amœbic dysentery	Dysenteric diarrhœa
enteritis	Dysentery
Asylum dysentery	Entamœbic dysentery
Bacillary dysentery	Epidemic dysentery
Balantidic dysentery	Gangrenous dysentery
Bilious dysentery	Hæmorrhagic dysentery
Bloody flux	Malarial dysentery
Catarrhal dysentery	Serosanguineous flux
Chinese dysentery	Sporadic dysentery
Choleric dysentery	Tropical diarrhœa
Cochin-China dysentery	dysentery

Frequent complication: Abscess of liver.¹ The word "Cholera" should never be used except for "Asiatic cholera."

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

15. Plague.

This title includes:

Bubonic plague	Plague
Climatic bubo	(pulmonary form)
Malignant polyadenitis	(septicæmic form)
Pest	Pneumonic plague

16. Yellow fever.

This title includes:

Black vomit	Hæmogastric fever
Febris flava	Yellow fever

17. Leprosy.

This title includes:

Anæsthetic leprosy	Leprosy of nose
Elephantiasis Græcorum	œsophagus
Leprosy	palate
of conjunctiva	pharynx
cornea	sclerotic
external meatus	skin
fauces	tongue
larynx	Nodular leprosy
nerve	Tubercular leprosy

This title does not include: Elephantiasis Arabum (145).—Morvan's disease (63).—Syringomyelia (63)*

18. Erysipelas.

This title includes:

Erysipelas	Erysipelas of umbilical cord
after vaccination	wound
neonatorum	Erysipelatous fever
of brain	meningitis
eyelid	phlegmon
face	toxæmia
head	Gangrenous erysipelas
leg	Infantile erysipelas
lip	Phlegmonous erysipelas
lymphatic vessel	Saint Anthony's fire
meninges	Suppurative erysipelas
orbit	Surgical erysipelas
scrotum	Traumatic erysipelas
skin	

This title does not include: Erysipelatous laryngitis (87).—Erysipelatous angina (100).—Puerperal erysipelas (137).

Frequent complications: Purulent otitis.—Meningitis.—Diffuse phlegmon.—Phlegmon and gangrene of the eyelids.—Keratitis.—Conjunctivitis.—Parotiditis.—Endocarditis.—Myocarditis.—Nephritis.—Albuminuria.—Pneumonia.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

19. Other epidemic diseases.

NOTE.—Should any of the diseases included under title 19 show marked prevalence, it will be necessary to provide special provisional subtitles here.

This title includes:

Acrodynia	Hæmoglobinuric fever (nonmalarial)
Acute parotiditis	Mexican typhus (tabardillo)
parotitis	Milk sickness (trembles)
Breakbone fever	Mumps
Chicken pox	Pappataci fever
Dengue	Parotid cynanche
fever	Parotiditis (mumps)
Epidemic	Parotitis (mumps)
disease (not elsewhere included)	Rocky Mountain spotted fever
parotitis	Rose rash
rose rash	Roseola
Epizootic stomatitis	Rötheln
Exanthematic fever	Rubella
Filariasis	Rubeola (when not signifying measles) ¹
Foot and mouth disease	Tabardillo (Mexican typhus)
Framboesia	Tick bite fever
Gangosa	Trembles (milk sickness)
German measles	Varicella
Glandular fever	Yaws

This title does not include: Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis (61).

20. Purulent infection and septichæmia.

NOTE.—When a female of childbearing age (approximately 15 to 44 years) is reported to have died of "Septichæmia," or other equivalent term, and without further explanation, the certificate should be returned so that the attending physician may state whether the condition was or was not puerperal. See also page 117.

This title includes:

Absorption of pus	Pyogenic infection
Aerogenes capsulatus infection	Pyohæmia
Anatomical wound	Pyoseptichæmia
Autovaccination	Sapræmia
Blood poisoning	Sepsis
Cowpox	Septic absorption
Dissection wound	autoinfection
General sepsis	cellulitis
septichæmia	chill
Hospital gangrene	fever
Infected wound	infection
Infection from vaccination	intoxication
Postmortem wound	mania
Purulent infection	Septichæmia
Putrid fever	Staphylococcus infection
infection	Streptococchæmia
Pyæmia	Streptococcus infection
of joint	Suppurative septichæmia
Pyæmic abscess	Vaccinal infection
embolism	Vaccination
fever	Vaccinia
obstruction	
synovitis	

¹ See note under (6).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

21. Glanders.

This title includes:

Equinia	Glanders of nose
Farcy	skin
Glanders	Malleus sepsis
of lymphatic gland	

22. Anthrax.

This title includes:

Anthrax	Charbon
of intestine	Malignant pustule
lip	Splenic fever
skin	Woolsorters' disease
stomach	

23. Rabies.

This title includes:

Bite of mad dog	Rabies
Hydrophobia	

This title does not include: Lyssophobia (68).—Sitiophobia (68).

24. Tetanus.

This title includes:

Emprosthotonos	Traumatic tetanus
Lockjaw	Trismus
Opisthotonos	neonatorum
Pleurosthotonos	of newborn
Tetanus	
neonatorum	

This title does not include: Tetany (74).

25. Mycoses.

This title includes:

Actinomycosis	Favus
of bone	Fungoid mycosis
cæcum	Madura disease
intestine	foot
jaw	Mycetoma
liver	Mycosis fungoides
lung	of pharynx
mouth	tonsil
Aspergillosis	Parasitic cyst
Blastomycosis	Pneumomycosis
of skin	Sporotrichosis
Discomycosis	Streptomycosis

This title does not include: Hydatid cyst or hydatid tumor: of the liver (112), or of the lung (98).—Intestinal parasites (107).—Distoma hepaticum (107).—Cysticerci (107).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

26. Pellagra.*This title includes:*

Insanity of pellagra

| Pellagra

Frequent complications: Cachexia.—Dermatitis.—Diarrhoea.—Insanity.—Suicide.**27. Beriberi.***This title includes:*

Beriberi

| Neuritis multiplex endemica

Kakké

| Panneuritis endemica

28. Tuberculosis of the lungs.**NOTE.**—Deaths from tuberculosis of two or more organs should be assigned to title 28 (or 29) if the lungs are involved; otherwise to title 35.*This title includes:*

Caseous bronchitis

pneumonia

tuberculosis

Catarrhal tuberculosis

Chronic phthisis

pneumonic phthisis

tuberculosis

tuberculosis

tuberculous disease

inflammation

pneumonia

ulcerative tuberculosis

Congenital tuberculosis

Consumption

of lung

throat

Fibroid phthisis

tuberculosis

Infantile phthisis

tuberculosis

Interstitial tuberculosis

Laryngeal phthisis

tuberculosis

Lupus of larynx

Phthisis

of larynx

lung

pulmonalis

Plastic bronchitis

Pneumonic phthisis

tuberculosis

Pulmonary cavity

consumption

phthisis

tuberculosis

Scrofulous bronchitis

consumption

Septic tuberculosis

Specific¹ bronchitisSpecific¹ laryngitis

pneumonia

tuberculosis

Subacute phthisis of larynx

tuberculosis of larynx

Tubercle

of larynx

Tuberculosis

of air passage

bronchi

bronchial gland

larynx

lung

pleura

throat

trachea

pulmonalis

Tuberculous abscess of lung

anæmia

asthma

bronchitis

bronchopneumonia

diathesis

disease (undefined)

emphysema

empyema

hæmoptysis

hydropneumothorax

infection

inflammation

laryngitis

marasmus

phthisis

pleurisy

pneumonia

pneumothorax

pyæmia

Ulcerative tuberculosis

This title does not include: Hæmoptysis (unqualified) (98).—Pulmonary hæmorrhage (98).—Bronchorrhagia (unqualified) (98).—Apical pneumonia (92).—Pulmonary anthracosis (98).*Frequent complications:* Hæmorrhage.—Pneumonia.—Pleurisy.—Diarrhoea.—Pneumothorax.¹ When "specific" means *syphilitic*, assign to (37).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

29. Acute miliary tuberculosis.

NOTE.—See note under preceding title.

This title includes:

Acute bronchopneumonic tuberculosis	Galloping consumption
general miliary tuberculosis	phthisis
tuberculosis	tuberculosis
miliary tuberculosis	General miliary tuberculosis
phthisis	Malignant tuberculosis
pneumonic phthisis	Miliary phthisis
tuberculosis	tuberculosis
pulmonary miliary tuberculosis	Pernicious tuberculosis
tuberculosis	Phthisis florida
tuberculous disease	Quick consumption
inflammation	Tuberculosis florida
pneumonia	Typhoid tuberculosis
ulcerative tuberculosis	

30. Tuberculous meningitis.

This title includes:

Basilar meningitis	Tuberculosis of cerebrospinal meninges
Caseous meningitis	cerebrum
Cerebral tuberculosis	membrane of brain
tuberculous meningitis	meninges
Cerebrospinal tuberculosis	spinal membrane
Consumption of brain	meninges
Granular meningitis	Tuberculous encephalitis
Miliary meningitis	hydrocephalus
Neoplastic meningitis	inflammation of membrane
Purulent basilar meningitis	of brain
Specific ¹ meningitis	meningitis
Tuberculosis of brain	of brain
cerebellum	spinal cord
cerebral meninges	tumor of brain

This title does not include: Meningitis (unqualified), even among very young children (61)

31. Abdominal tuberculosis.

This title includes:

Abdominal consumption	Tuberculosis of intestine
tuberculosis	mesenteric gland
Consumption of bowel	omentum
intestine	peritonæum
Disease of mesenteric gland	rectum
Enteric tuberculosis	stomach
Enteromesenteric fever	Tuberculous appendicitis
Intestinal tuberculosis	ascites
Mesenteric disease	colitis
fever	diarrhoea
tuberculosis	dysentery
Specific ¹ peritonitis	enteritis
Tabes mesenterica	gastritis
Tuberculosis of abdomen	gastroenteritis
alimentary canal	ileocolitis
anus	peritonitis
appendix	proctitis
bowel	ulcer of bowel
digestive tract	intestine

¹ When "specific" means *syphilitic*, assign to (37).

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

32. Pott's disease.*This title includes:*

Abcess of spine	Spinal abcess
vertebræ	caries
Caries of spine	disease
vertebræ	tuberculosis
Cerebrospinal caries	Spondylitis (not deformans)
Disease of backbone	Tuberculosis of spinal column
spine	spine
vertebræ	vertebræ
Inflammation of spine	Tuberculous abcess of vertebræ
Lumbar abcess	caries of sacrum
Necrosis of lumbar vertebræ	inflammation of spine
spinal column	lumbar abcess
spine	spondylitis
Polyarthritis of spine	Ulcer of spine
Pott's disease	Vertebral caries
Pressure-atrophy of spine	disease
Psoas abcess	necrosis
and lumbar abcess	polyarthritis

*Frequent complications: Cold abcess—Paraplegia.***33. White swellings.***This title includes:*

Abcess of hip	Suppurative hip disease
Articular tuberculosis	Tuberculosis of hip
Coxalgia	joint
Coxitis	knee
Disease of hip joint	Tuberculous abcess of knee
Fungous growth of joint	arthritis
tumor of knee	coxalgia
Hip disease	disease of hip
joint disease	inflammation of knee
Morbus coxarius	swelling of joint
Pulpy degeneration of synovial mem-	synovitis
brane	White swelling
Scapulalgia	tumor

34. Tuberculosis of other organs.*This title includes:*

Caseation of lymphatic gland	Osseous tuberculosis
Caseous epididymitis	Ossifluent abcess
Chronic abcess	Osteal tuberculosis
Cold abcess	Scrofula
Consumption of liver	Scrofulide
Ganglionic tuberculosis	Scrofuloderma
General glandular tuberculosis	Scrofulosis
Genitourinary tuberculosis	Scrofulous abcess
King's evil	adenitis
Lupus	bubo
exedens	diathesis
of conjunctiva	lymphatism
fauces	ulcer
nose	Struma
oesophagus	Strumous abcess
palate	adenitis
pharynx	lymphangitis
vulgaris	ulcer
Lymphatic tuberculosis	Tubercle of bone
Ocular tuberculosis	testicle

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

34. Tuberculosis of other organs—Continued.

This title includes:

Tuberculide
Tuberculosis of artery
axilla
bladder
bone
breast
bursa
chorioid
conjunctiva
cornea
Cowper's gland
ear
epididymis
eye
Fallopian tube
fauces
femur
gland
gum
heart
kidney
lip
liver
lymph gland
node
lymphatic gland
vessel
mammary gland
middle ear
mouth
muscle
nasal passage
nasopharynx
nerve
nose
oesophagus
ovary
palate
pancreas
pelvis
penis
pericardium
pharynx
prepuce
prostate
reproductive organ
scrotum
skin
spermatic cord

Tuberculosis of spinal cord
spleen
testicle
thymus gland
thyreoid gland
tongue
tonsil
ureter
urethra
uterus
uvula
vagina
vulva
Tuberculous abscess
of breast
gland
perinæum
side
adenitis
cellulitis
cyst of ovary
cystitis
degeneration of pancreas
spinal cord
disease of heart
epididymitis
gangrene
hepatitis
lymphadenitis
lymphangitis
necrosis
nephritis
oophoritis
orchitis
osteitis
of femur
osteomyelitis
otitis
ovaritis
perineal abscess
pharyngitis
prostatitis
pyonephrosis
salpingitis
tonsillitis
tumor
ulcer
Universal scrofulosis

35. Disseminated tuberculosis.

NOTE.—Deaths from tuberculosis of two or more organs should be assigned to title 28 (or 29) if the lungs are involved; otherwise to title 35.

This title includes:

Chronic general miliary tuberculosis
tuberculosis
miliary tuberculosis
Diffuse tuberculosis
Disseminated tuberculosis
General tuberculosis

General tuberculous infection
Generalized tuberculosis
Multiple tuberculosis
Systemic tuberculosis
Tuberculous degeneration

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

36. Rickets.*This title includes:*

Achondroplasia
 Angular curvature of spine
 deformity of spine
 Anterior curvature of spine
 Curvature of spine
 Cyphosis
 Hypertrophic osteoarthropathy
 Kyphoscoliosis
 Kyphosis
 Lateral curvature of spine
 Lordosis

Mollities ossium
 Osteomalacia
 Posterior curvature of spine
 Pulmonary osteoarthropathy
 Rhachitic deformity of chest
 Rhachitis
 Rhachitism
 Rickets
 Scoliosis
 Softening of bone

37. Syphilis.*This title includes:*

Chancre (unqualified)
 of face
 mouth
 Condyloma of anus
 penis
 vulva
 Congenital lues
 specific pemphigus
 syphilis
 syphilitic hepatitis
 Gumma
 of brain
 Gummatous liver
 Hard chancre
 Hereditary lues
 syphilis
 Indurated chancre
 Infecting chancre
 Inherited syphilis
 Lues
 infantum
 venerea
 Morbus Gallicus
 Mucous patches
 Osteocopic pains
 Pox
 Primary lesion
 syphilis
 Pulmonary syphilis

Rupia
 Secondary lesion
 syphilis
 Snuffles
 Specific adenitis
 blood poisoning
 disease
 inanition
 iritis
 lesion
 lichen
 marasmus
 meningoencephalitis
 myelitis
 paralysis
 rhachitis
 ulcer
 Spinal syphilis
 Syphilide
 of newborn
 Syphilis (unqualified, or of any organ or
 part of the body)
 Syphilis insontium
 neonatorum
 Syphilitic (any affection)
 Tertiary lesion
 syphilis
 Tubercular syphilide
 Venereal disease

38. Gonococcus infection.*This title includes:*

Balanitis
 Balanoposthitis
 Balanorrhagia
 Blennorrhagia
 Blennorrhagic (see Gonococcic)
 Blennorrhœa
 Bubo of soft chancre
 Chancroid
 of penis
 vulva
 Chordee
 Clap
 Conjunctivitis of newborn infant
 Gleet

Gonococcic arthritis
 bubo
 conjunctivitis
 cystitis
 disease
 endocarditis
 epididymitis
 infection
 iritis
 metritis
 metrovaginitis
 ophthalmia
 orchitis
 peritonitis
 rheumatism

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

38. *Gonococcus* infection—Continued

This title includes:

Gonococcic urethritis	Purulent ophthalmia of newborn infant
vaginitis	Simple chancre
vulvitis	Soft chancre
Gonococcus infection (of any organ)	of penis
Gonorrhoea	scrotum
Gonorrhoeal (see <i>Gonococcic</i>)	vulva
Infantile conjunctivitis	sore
Inguinal bubo	Specific rheumatism
Ophthalmia neonatorum	urethritis
Phagedenic abscess	Urethritis
bubo	Vaginitis
chancre	Venereal adenitis
ulcer	bubo
Purulent conjunctivitis	Virulent bubo
ophthalmia	

This title does not include: Chancre, or bubo: infecting or syphilitic (37).—Chancre of the mouth (37).—Scrofulous bubo (34).—Suppurating bubo (34).—Bubo of plague (15).—Bubo (unqualified) (34).—Vaginitis (132).—Vaginitis (127).

Frequent complications: Bubo.—Adenitis.—Cystitis.—Orchitis.—Arthritis.—Ophthalmia.—Epididymitis.—Salpingitis.—Endometritis.

CANCERS AND OTHER MALIGNANT TUMORS.

NOTE.—The term "Cancer," for statistical purposes, is a general one that includes all forms of malignant neoplasms.

Forms of cancer.

Adenocarcinoma	Malignant disease
Alveolar cancer	endothelioma
sarcoma	fungous tumor
Angiosarcoma	growth
Cancer	neoplasm
Cancerous new growth	new growth
tumor	perithelioma
ulcer	tumor
Carcinoma	ulcer
myxomatodes	ulceration
Cancroid	Medullary cancer
Cephaloma	fungus
Chondrosarcoma	Melanoid tumor
Colloid carcinoma	Melanosarcoma
tumor	Melanotic cancer
Columnar-celled carcinoma	Metastatic cancer
Cystosarcoma	Myeloid sarcoma
Encephaloid cancer	Myxosarcoma
carcinoma	Neoplastic tumor (malignant)
tumor	Ossifying sarcoma
Endothelioma	Osteosarcoma
Epithelioma	Papilliferous carcinoma
Fibrosarcoma	Plexiform sarcoma
Fungus hæmatodes	Rose cancer
Giant-celled sarcoma	Round-celled cancer
Glandular cancer	Sarcoma
Hæmendothelioma	Scirrhus
Heteromorphic tumor	Scirrhus carcinoma
Hypernephroma	Spheroidal-celled carcinoma
Lymphendothelioma	Spindle-celled carcinoma
Lymphosarcoma	Squamous-celled carcinoma
Malignant degeneration	Superficial cancer
	Transitional-celled carcinoma

The location of the cancer, or preferably, as recommended by the Committee of the American Medical Association, the seat of origin of the cancer, if known, should always be stated so that the return may be classified properly under one of the titles 39 to 45. Nonmalignant tumors or "tumors" of uncertain character are classified under the organ or part of the body affected or under title 46.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

39. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the buccal cavity.*This title includes:*

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—	Cancer, etc.—Continued.
Buccal cavity	Palate
Cheek	Salivary gland
Gum	Soft palate
Jaw	Tongue
Lip	Tonsil
Maxilla	Carcinoma linguae
Mouth	Lingual cancer
	Smokers' cancer

40. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the stomach, liver.*This title includes:*

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—	Cancer, etc.—Continued.
Bile duct	Pylorus
Cardia	Stomach
Cardiac orifice of stomach	Carcinoma ventriculi
Gall bladder	Gastric tumor
duct	Gastrocarcinoma
Liver	Hepatic cancer
(Esophagus	Melanosia of liver
Pharynx	Tumor of stomach

*This title does not include: Hæmatemesis (103).***41. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the peritonæum, intestines, rectum.***This title includes:*

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—	Cancer, etc.—Continued.
Abdominal viscera	Peritonæum
Anus	Rectum
Appendix	Retroperitoneal gland
Cæcum	Sigmoid flexure
Caput coli	Cancerous peritonitis
Colon	Carcinoma entericum
Duodenum	Lymphosarcoma of peritonæum
Ileum	Malignant internal stricture
Intestinal gland	peritonitis
Intestine	stricture of intestine
Mesentery	ulceration of intestine
Omentum	Retroperitoneal cancer

42. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the female genital organs.*This title includes:*

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—	Cancer, etc.—Continued.
Broad ligament	Vulva
Cervix	Womb
Fallopian tube	Cervical cancer
Female genital organ	Chorioepithelioma
Ovary	Deciduoma malignum
Uterine ligament	Hydatid mole
Uterus	Hydatidiform mole
Vagina	Neoplasm of uterus
	Syncytioma

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

43. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the breast.

This title includes:

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—	Cancer, etc.—Continued.
Breast	Nipple
Mammary gland	Cancer en cuirasse
	Neoplasm of breast

44. Cancer and other malignant tumors of the skin.

This title includes:

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63) of—	Cancer, etc.—Continued.
Auricle (of ear)	Umbilicus
Chin	Cancroid (unqualified)
Connective tissue	Cervicofacial cancer
Ear	Columnar epithelioma
Face	Epithelial tumor (location not indicated)
Head	Epithelioma (location not indicated)
Nose	Noli me tangere
Scalp	Rodent dermatitis
Skin	ulcer

This title does not include: Esthiomene (34).—Lupus (34).

45. Cancer and other malignant tumors of other organs or of organs not specified.

NOTE.—This is a residual title that includes all deaths from cancer that can not be assigned to the preceding titles, 39–44, and especially those in which the location or origin of the disease is not stated. Inquiry should be made in such cases and fuller information obtained if possible.

This title includes:

Cancer and other malignant tumors (see forms of cancer, p. 63), with location not stated, or of—	Cancer, etc.—Continued.
Abdomen	Groin
Accessory sinus	Hand
Adrenal	Heart
Anterior mediastinum	Hip
Antrum	Iliac region
Arm	Inguinal gland
Artery	region
Axilla	Iris
Back	Joint
Bladder	Kidney
Body	Lacrimal apparatus
Bone	Larynx
Brain	Leg
Bronchi	Lower extremity
Cervical gland	Lung
Chest	Lymph gland
Chorioid	node
Conjunctiva	Lymphatic gland
Cord	vessel
Cornea	Mediastinal gland
Extremity	Mediastinum
Eye	Membrane of brain
Fauces	spinal cord
Ganglia	Meninges
Genital organ (male)	Muscle
Gland	Nates
Glandular system	Neck
	Nerve
	Orbit

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

45. Cancer of other organs—Continued.

This title includes:

Cancer, etc.—Continued.

Pancreas
Parotid gland
Pectoral region
Pelvic viscera
Pelvis
Penis
Pericardium
Perinæum
Pleura
Posterior nares
Prepuce
Prostate
Sacrum
Scapula
Scrotum
Shoulder
Spinal cord
Spine
Spleen
Sternum
Suprarenal
Temporal region
Testicle
Thorax
Throat
Thymus gland
Thyroid gland
Trachea
Upper extremity
Ureter
Urethra

Cancer, etc.—Continued.

Vertebra
Viscera
Zygoma
Cancerous cachexia
goitre
humor
neuritis
toxæmia
Carcinomatous septichæmia
Chimney sweeps' cancer
Disseminated cancer
General carcinomatosis
sarcomatosis
Intraabdominal cancer
Lobstein's cancer
Malignant disease (undefined)
fistula
prostatitis
Miliary carcinosis
Multiple cancer
melanosarcomata
Pelvic cancer
Pulmonary cancer
Renal cancer
Retropharyngeal cancer
Rhabdomyosarcoma of kidney
Sarcocele
Sarcomatosis (unqualified)
Sarcomatous phlebitis
Thyreosarcoma

This title does not include: Cancer of œsophagus (40).—Cancer of the anus (41).—Cancer: of the ovary, of the vagina, of the vulva (42).

46. Other tumors (tumors of the female genital organs excepted).

NOTE.—The term "Tumor," for statistical purposes, is a general one that includes all forms of nonmalignant neoplasms.

Forms of tumor.

Adenofibroma
Adenoma
Adenomyxoma
Angioma
Arterial angioma
Benign tumor
Blood tumor
Cartilaginous tumor
Cavernous lymphangioma
nævus
Chondroma
Cyst
Cystadenoma
Cystic hygroma
lymphangioma
tumor
Cystoma
Dermoid cyst
Enchondroma
Erectile tumor
Fatty tumor

Fibroid
tumor
Fibrolipoma
Fibroma
molluscum
Fibroplastic tumor
Fibrous tumor
Fungous tumor
Ganglionic neuroma
Glandular cyst
tumor
Glioma
Hæmangioma
Hæmatoma (nontraumatic)
Leiomyoma
Lipoma
Lymphangioma
Lymphatic nævus
Lymphatocele
Lymphoma
us cyst

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

46. Other tumors, etc.—Continued.

Forms of tumor—Continued.

Myoma	Papilloma
Myxochondroma	Polypus
Myxofibroma	Retention cyst
Myxoma	Rhabdomyoma
Nævolipoma	Sebaceous cyst
Neoplasm (nonmalignant or unqualified)	tumor
Neoplastic growth (nonmalignant or unqualified)	Sequestration dermoid cyst
tumor (nonmalignant or unqualified)	Serous cyst
Neurofibroma	Striped muscle tumor
Neurofibromatosis	Suppurative cystic tumor
New growth (nonmalignant or unqualified)	Teratoma
	Tumor (nonmalignant or unqualified)
	Vascular tumor

The location of the tumor should always be stated. The word "tumor" is frequently used indefinitely and may mean a malignant tumor or cancer (titles 39 to 45); inquiry should always be made on this point and a definite statement of malignancy or nonmalignancy obtained if possible. Title 46 is misleading in its wording because not only are tumors of the female genital organs (uterus, ovary) excepted, but also all other tumors that can be referred to a definite organ or part of the body (see Tumor in Index). The title is a residual one and contains only those tumors for which the location is ill defined or not stated.

This title includes:

Billroth's disease
Myomectomy
Pelvic tumor
Rupture of cyst
Tumor (see forms of tumor above), with location not stated, or of—
Abdomen
Axilla
Blood vessel
Chest

Tumor, etc.—Continued.

Connective tissue
Gland
Hip
Mediastinal gland
Mediastinum
Muscle
Neck
Thorax

This title does not include: Cancer and its synonyms (39-45).—Tumor of the stomach (40).—Stereocoral tumor (100).—Tumor of the uterus (129).—Hydatid tumor (112).—Cyst of the ovary (131).—Aneurysmal tumor (81).—Varicose tumor (83).—Polypus of the ear (76).—Polypus of the nasal fossæ, or nasopharynx (86).—Uterine polypus (120)—[and many other "tumors." See CANCER and TUMOR in Index.]

Frequent complication: Purpura.

47. Acute articular rheumatism.

This title includes:

Acute articular rheumatism
inflammatory rheumatism
rheumatic arthritis
endocarditis
fever
neuritis
rheumatism
of joint
spine
rheumatoid arthritis
Articular rheumatism
Congenital rheumatism
Febrile rheumatism
Inflammatory rheumatism
Intercostal rheumatism

Malignant rheumatism

Rheumatic arthritis
carditis
endocarditis
fever
hyperpyrexia
meningitis
myocarditis
pancarditis
pericarditis
peritonitis
pleurisy
vertigo

Rheumatism

of abdomen

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

47. Acute articular rheumatism—Continued.*This title includes:*

Rheumatism of brain	Schönlein's disease
heart	Sciatic rheumatism
joint	Septic rheumatism
pericardium	Subacute rheumatic fever
peritonæum	rheumatism
stomach	Visceral rheumatism

This title does not include: Organic disease of rheumatic origin (79, etc.).—Rheumatic **iritis** (75).—Nodose rheumatism (48).—Blennorrhagic rheumatism (38).

48. Chronic rheumatism and gout.*This title includes:*

Arthritis deformans	Heberden's disease
nodosa	nodes
Chronic articular rheumatism	Lithæmia
inflammatory rheumatism	Metastatic rheumatism
rheumatic arthritis	Neuralgic rheumatism
fever	Nodose rheumatism
neuritis	Osteoarthritis
rheumatism	Podagra
of joint	Rheumatic anæmia
spine	diathesis
rheumatoid arthritis	dropsy
Gout	gout
of bone	neuritis
joint	paralysis
Gouty diathesis	Rheumatism of spine
iritis	Rheumatoid arthritis
synovitis	Spondylitis deformans

49. Scurvy.*This title includes:*

Barlow's disease	Scurvy
Infantile scurvy	of bone
Scorbutic inflammation of alveoli of teeth	gum
purpura	rickets
Scorbutus	Werlhof's disease

50. Diabetes.*This title includes:*

Acetonæmia	Diabetic iritis
Acidosis (diabetic)	Glychæmia
Diabetes	Glycosuria
mellitus	Insanity of diabetes
Diabetic (any condition so qualified)	Pancreatic diabetes
coma	Pentosuria
gangrene	Saccharine diabetes

This title does not include: Diabetes insipidus (55).

Frequent complications: Pneumonia.—Carbuncle.—Gangrene.—Cerebral hæmorrhage and softening.—Tuberculosis.—Albuminuria.—Furunculosis.—Nephritis, chronic interstitial.—Diabetic coma.

51. Exophthalmic goitre.*This title includes:*

Basedow's disease	Insanity of Graves's disease
Exophthalmic cachexia	Parry's disease
goitre	Stokes's disease
Graves's disease	

Frequent complications: Hypertrophy of the heart.—Endocarditis.—Cachexia.—Multiple gangrene.—Visceral hæmorrhages.—Tachycardia.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

52. Addison's disease.

This title includes:

Addison's disease	Fatty degeneration of adrenal ¹
Adrenal adenoma	Fibrosis of adrenal ¹
melasma	Hyaline degeneration of adrenal ¹
Atrophy of adrenal ¹	Inflammation of adrenal ¹
Bronze disease	Lardaceous degeneration of adrenal ¹
of Addison	Necrosis of adrenal ¹
Brown disease	New growth of adrenal (nonmalignant) ¹
Cloudy swelling of adrenal ¹	Suppuration of adrenal ¹
Cyst of adrenal ¹	Suprarenal melasma
Degeneration of adrenal ¹	Tuberculosis of adrenal ¹
Disease of adrenal ¹	Tumor of adrenal ¹

Frequent complications: Cachexia.—Ascites.

53. Leuchæmia.

This title includes:

Adenoleuchæmia	Lymphadenoma of lymphatic gland
Hodgkin's disease	spleen
Infantile pseudoleuchæmia	Lymphadenosis
Leuchæmia	Lymphatic leuchæmia
of spleen	leucocythæmia
Leuchæmic adenia	Lymphocythæmia
adenitis	Malignant lymphadenoma
Leucocythæmia	Multiple lymphadenoma
of liver	Pseudoleuchæmia
lymph gland	Splenolymphatic leuchæmia
lymphatic gland	leucocythæmia
spleen	Splenomedullary leuchæmia
Leucocythæmic liver	leucocythæmia
retinitis	Splenomyelogenous leuchæmia
Lymphadenia	leucocythæmia
Lymphadenoma	

Frequent complications: Hæmorrhage.—Apoplexy.—Cachexia.—Ascites.—Pneumonia.—Anæmia.—Thrombosis.

54. Anæmia, chlorosis.

This title includes.

Addison's anæmia	Impoverished blood
Anæmia	Kala-Azar
Anæmic fever	Malignant progressive anæmia
Banti's disease	Melanæmia
Chlorosis	Pernicious anæmia
Congenital anæmia	of spleen
Green sickness	Progressive anæmia
Griesinger's disease	Simple anæmia
Hæmoglobinanæmia	Spanæmia
Hydræmia	Splenic anæmia
Hysterical chlorosis	

This title does not include: Anæmia, or chlorosis; miners' or Egyptian (106).—Intertropical hyphæmia (106).

¹ Or of suprarenal, adrenal or suprarenal gland or capsule. The assignment of tuberculosis of adrenals to this title is the only exception to the inclusion of (known) tuberculosis under titles 28 to 35. Addison's disease is perhaps usually tuberculous, so that the entire title can be added to other forms of tuberculosis if desired; the minor inclusions are too few to be of any statistical importance.

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

55. Other general diseases.

This title includes:

Acidosis (nondiabetic)	Hæmochromatosis
Acromegaly	Hæmophilia
of jaw	neonatorum (3m+)
Adiposis	Hæmorrhage of skin
dolorosa	Hæmorrhagic diathesis
Albuminoid degeneration	Henoch's purpura
Amyloid degeneration	Infantilism
disease	Infectious fever
Autoinfection	purpura
Autointoxication	Methæmoglobinæmia
Autotoxæmia	Negro lethargy
Bleeder	Obesity
Chronic polycythæmia	Ochronosis
Congenital autotoxæmia (1y+)	Polycythæmia
infection	Ptomaine poisoning (not food poisoning)
Corpulence	Purpura
Cutaneous hæmorrhage	hæmorrhagica
Diabetes insipidus	rheumatica
Diapedesis	Sleeping sickness
Diffuse fatty degeneration	Sulphæmoglobinæmia
Diuresis	Toxæmia
Dwarfism	Toxichæmia
Eruptive fever	Toxinfection
Excessive fat	Trypanosomiasis
Fatness	Uric acid diathesis
Fatty degeneration	poisoning
General amyloid degeneration	Uricacidæmia
disease	Urichæmia
fatty degeneration	Virulent disease (unqualified)
infection	Visceral steatosis
Gigantism	Waxy degeneration

56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic).

This title includes:

Absinthe poisoning	Debauchery
Absinthæmia	Delirium tremens
Absinthism	Dipsomania
Alcohol poisoning	Drunkenness
Alcoholic coma	Ethylism
delirium	Inebriety
dementia	Intemperance
gastritis	Intoxication
insanity	psychosis (alcoholic)
intoxication	Mania a potu
mania	Serous alcoholic meningitis
meningitis	Temulentia
Alcoholism	

This title does not include: Alcoholic cirrhosis (113).—General alcoholic paralysis (67).—Atheroma (81), nor any other organic disease attributed to alcoholism.—Amblyopia from intoxication (75).

57. Chronic lead poisoning.

This title includes:

Chronic lead poisoning	Molybdoparesis
Colica pictorum	Morbus pictorum
Lead cachexia	Painters' colic
colic	Plumbism
encephalitis	Saturnine colic
encephalopathy	encephalopathy
insanity	gout
palsy	nephritis
paralysis	paralysis
poisoning (not acute)	Saturniam

I.—GENERAL DISEASES—Continued.

58. Other chronic occupation poisonings.

NOTE.—Include here mercurial, phosphorous, arsenical, or other chronic intoxications (except from lead, 57) when a special note by the certifying practitioner (or, lacking this, the occupation of the decedent) indicates very clearly that the intoxication was due to the occupation. Hence the need that a full statement of occupation should be given, including both (1) the kind of work and (2) the nature of the industry, as provided for upon the Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death. See also *Poisoning* in Index.

This title includes:

Arsenical oedema (occupational)	Mercurial insanity (occupational)
Brass poisoning (occupational)	ptyalism (occupational)
Chronic arsenical poisoning (occupational)	stomatitis (occupational)
brass poisoning (occupational)	tremor (occupational)
mercurial poisoning (occupational)	Necrosis from phosphorus
phosphorus poisoning (occupational)	of maxilla (from phosphorus)
Fatty degeneration of liver from phosphorus poisoning	Neuritis from chemical poison (occupational)
Hydrargyria (occupational)	Phosphoric inflammation of alveoli of teeth
Maxillary necrosis from phosphorus	gum
Mercurial inflammation of gum (occupational)	necrosis of alveoli of teeth
	jawbone
	Phosphorus poisoning
	Poisoning (occupational)
	Tea poisoning (occupational)

59. Other chronic poisonings.

This title includes:

Argyria	Chronic sulphonal poisoning
Arsenical neuritis	tobacco poisoning
cedema	toxic gastritis
Bromide poisoning	gastroenteritis
Chronic acetanilide poisoning	trional poisoning
antipyrine poisoning	veronal poisoning
arsenic poisoning	Cocaine habit
caffeine poisoning	Cocainism
cannabis indica poisoning	Coffee poisoning
chloral hydrate poisoning	Epidemic gangrene
coca poisoning	Ergotism
cocaine poisoning	Hydrargyria (not occupational)
codeine poisoning	Insanity of haschisch
dionine poisoning	Lathyrism
ergot poisoning	Mercurial salivation
ergotism	stomatitis (not occupational or
ether intoxication	unqualified)
poisoning	Mercury poisoning (not occupational)
etherism	Morphine habit
heroine poisoning	Morphinism
mercury poisoning (not occupational)	Morphinomania
morphine poisoning	Neuritis from chemical poison (not occupational)
morphinism	Nicotine poisoning
nicotine poisoning	Nicotinism
opium poisoning	Opium habit
paraldehyde poisoning	Poisonous maize
phenacetin poisoning	Tea poisoning
poisoning	Tobacco heart
silver poisoning	poisoning

This title does not include: Amblyopia from intoxication (75).—Uremic poisoning (120).—Urinary intoxication (125).—Ptomaine poisoning (55).—Pellagra (28).—Beriberi (27).

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.

60. Encephalitis.

This title includes:

Abscess of brain	Encephalitis
cerebellum	Inflammation of brain
cranium	Intracranial abscess
pons Varolii	Phrenitis
Brain fever	Spurious encephalitis
Cephalitis	Suppuration of brain
Cerebral fever	Suppurative encephalitis
inflammation	Traumatic encephalitis
Cerebritis	inflammation of brain

61. Simple meningitis.

NOTE.—This title is somewhat misleading, since it may cover deaths from Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. An attempt is made by the Census, as indicated below, to distinguish the forms of meningitis so that this important infectious disease may be segregated; but it can not be said that the distinction is clearly drawn at present, nor will it be in future until physicians use more definite terms in their reports of causes of death.

(1) Simple meningitis.

This subtitle includes:

Abscess of meninges	Meningitis of spinal cord
Acute periencephalitis	Meningocerebritis
Arachnitis	Meningoencephalitis
Catarrhal meningitis	Meningomyelitis
Cerebral meningitis	Metastatic meningitis
pachymeningitis	Pachymeningitis
Cerebrocervical meningitis	Periencephalitis
Cervical pachymeningitis	Pneumococcic meningitis
Chronic cerebrospinal meningitis	Postbasal meningitis
Congenital meningitis	Posterior basal meningitis
Congestive meningitis	meningitis
Diffuse meningitis	Postoperative meningitis
Encephalomeningitis	Progressive meningitis
Hydromeningitis	Purulent meningitis
Infantile meningitis	Septic inflammation of membrane of brain
Infection of brain	meningitis
Infectious meningitis	of brain
Inflammation of arachnoid	Serous meningitis
cerebral membrane	Simple cerebral meningitis
dura mater	cerebrospinal meningitis
membrane of brain	meningitis
spinal cord	Spinal fever
meninges	meningitis
pia mater	pachymeningitis
spinal membrane	Subacute meningitis
Internal pachymeningitis	of spinal cord
Leptomeningitis	spinal meningitis
Membranous meningitis	Suppurative inflammation of membrane
Meningeal septichæmia	of brain
Meningitis	meningitis
of brain	

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

61. Simple meningitis—Continued.

(2) Cerebrospinal meningitis (undefined).

This subtitle includes:

Acute cerebrospinal meningitis	Cerebrospinal inflammation
Cerebrospinal arachnitis	meningitis
arachnoiditis	

(3) Cerebrospinal fever.

This subtitle includes:

Cerebrospinal fever	Meningococcic cerebrospinal meningitis
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	Spotted fever

This title does not include: Tuberculous meningitis (or any synonym of this term) (30).—Rheumatic meningitis (47).

62. Locomotor ataxia.

This title includes:

Arthropathy of tabes dorsalis	Posterior sclerosis of spinal cord
Ataxia	spinal sclerosis
Charcot's joint disease	Posterolateral sclerosis
Degeneration of lateral and posterior columns of spinal cord	of spinal cord
Duchenne's disease	Progressive ataxia
Locomotor ataxia	locomotor ataxia
Partial ataxia	Spasmodic tabes dorsalis
Posterior sclerosis	Spastic ataxia
	Tabes dorsalis

Frequent complications: Pneumonia.—Tuberculosis.—Diarrhoea.—Cystitis.

63. Other diseases of the spinal cord.

NOTE.—Acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) may be stated separately as a subdivision of this title in case of epidemic prevalence. Exact statistical segregation is extremely difficult owing to the numerous terms used synonymously or without careful discrimination (see Bulletin 108, Mortality Statistics, 1909, p. 24.). Inquiry should be made in regard to every suspicious case, and a definite statement obtained, if possible.

This title includes:

Abscess of spinal cord	Anæmia of spinal cord
Acute anterior poliomyelitis	Anterior poliomyelitis
ascending anterior poliomyelitis	Apoplexy of spinal cord
myelitis	Arthropathy of syringomyelia
poliomyelitis	Ascending neuritis
spinal paralysis	paralysis
atrophic infantile paralysis	Atrophic muscular paralysis
bulbar poliomyelitis	paralysis
infantile paralysis	progressive paralysis
myelitis	spinal paralysis
paralysis of spinal cord	Atrophy of spinal cord
polioencephalomyelitis	Brown-Séquard's paralysis
poliomyelitis	Bulbar paralysis
progressive infantile paralysis	Cephalic poliomyelitis
spinal anterior poliomyelitis	Cerebrospinal sclerosis
paralysis	tumor
Amyloid degeneration of muscle	Charcot's disease
spinal cord	Chronic anterior poliomyelitis
Amyotrophy	myelitis
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	paralysis of spinal cord
paralysis	poliomyelitis
sclerosis	spinal muscular atrophy
Amyotrophy	paralysis

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

63. Other diseases of the spinal cord—Continued.

This title includes:

Combined sclerosis of spinal cord	Myasthenia
Compression of medulla	gravis
spinal cord	Myelitis
Congenital paralysis	from pressure
Congestion of medulla	of spinal cord
spinal cord	Myelomalacia
Creeping paralysis	Myelomeningitis
Degeneration of anterior cornua of spinal	New growth of membrane of spinal cord
cord	(nonmalignant)
lateral column of spinal	spinal cord (nonmalignant)
cord	Paralysis agitans
spinal cord	of spinal cord
Degenerative sclerosis	Parasitic disease of spinal cord
Descending lateral sclerosis	Parkinson's disease
Disease of bulb	Polioencephalitis
spinal cord	Poliomyelitis
Disseminated cerebrospinal sclerosis	Posterior lateral sclerosis
myelitis	poliomyelitis
sclerosis	Primary lateral sclerosis
of spinal cord	myopathy
Erb's disease	spastic paraplegia
Essential paralysis of infancy	Progressive ascending anterior poliomye-
Family ataxia	litis
Fatty degeneration of muscle	bulbar paralysis
spinal cord	multiple paralysis
Fibrous degeneration of muscle	muscular atrophy
Friedreich's ataxia	dystrophy
disease	myelitis
General sclerosis	myopathy
Hæmatomyelia	paralysis of spinal cord
Hæmatomyelitis	peripheral paresis
Hæmatorrhachis	spinal paralysis
Hæmorrhage of spinal cord	Pseudohypertrophic paralysis
membrane	of muscle
Hereditary ataxia	paresis
spastic paraplegia	Putnam's disease
Hyaline degeneration of muscle	Removal of clot from spinal cord
Infantile hypertrophy	Sclerosis (unqualified)
paralysis	in plaques
paresis	of spinal cord
spinal paralysis	Secondary lateral sclerosis
Infectious paralysis	spastic paraplegia
Inferior nuclear paralysis	Shaking palsy
Inflammation of spinal cord	paralysis
Insular sclerosis	Softening of spinal cord
Intraspinal abscess	Spasmodic dorsal tabes
tumor	Spastic family paralysis
Irritation of spinal cord	paralysis
spine	of spinal cord
Labioglossal paralysis	paraplegia
Labioglossolaryngeal paralysis	spinal paralysis
Labioglossopharyngeal paralysis	Spinal atrophy
Landry's disease	degeneration
paralysis	effusion
Lateral sclerosis	hæmorrhage
Lesion of spinal cord	irritation
Morvan's disease	myelitis
Multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis	neuritis
paralysis	paralysis
sclerosis	sclerosis
of spinal cord	tumor
spinal sclerosis	Subacute myelitis

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

63. Other diseases of the spinal cord—Continued.

This title includes:

Subacute poliomyelitis	Trembling paralysis
Symmetrical sclerosis	Tumor of spinal cord
Syringomyelia	meninges
Syringomyelitis	Wasting palsy
Transverse myelitis	paralysis

64. Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy.

This title includes:

Alcoholic apoplexy	Effusion on brain
cerebral apoplexy	meninges
congestion	Epidural hæmorrhage
cedema of brain	Hæmatoma of dura mater
wet brain	meninges
Apoplectic dementia	Hæmorrhage of brain
fit	cerebellum
hemiplegia	cerebrum
pneumonia	medulla
stroke	membrane of brain
Apoplexy	meninges
of brain	pons
meninges	under dura mater
Atheroma of brain	Hæmorrhagic pachymeningitis
Basilar apoplexy	Hyperæmia of brain
hæmorrhage	Intracranial hæmorrhage
Brain-stroke	Meningeal hæmorrhage
Bulbar apoplexy	Miliary hæmorrhage of brain
hæmorrhage	Œdema of brain
Capillary apoplexy	Paralytic shock
Cataplexy	stroke
Cerebral apoplexy	Passive congestion of brain
atheroma	Pontine hæmorrhage
congestion	Progressive apoplexy
effusion	Rupture of blood vessel in brain
hæmorrhage	Sanguineous apoplexy
hyperæmia	Seizure
cedema	Serous apoplexy
Cerebrospinal congestion	Shock of paralysis.
effusion	Stroke
Clot on brain	of apoplexy
Congestion (sudden death)	paralysis
of brain	Subdural hæmorrhage
Congestive apoplexy	Ventricular hæmorrhage
Cranial hæmorrhage	Wet brain
Dementia of apoplexy	

Frequent complication: Arterial sclerosis.

65. Softening of the brain.

This title includes:

Cerebral mollities	Inflammatory softening of brain
necrobiosis	Marasmus of brain
softening	Necrencephalus
Cerebrospinal softening	Necrotic softening of brain
Encephalomalacia	Softening of brain

This title does not include: Senile dementia (154).

Frequent complications: Hemiplegia.—Paralysis.—Pulmonary congestion.

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

66. Paralysis without specified cause.

This title includes:

Ataxic paraplegia	Muscle tremor
Bilateral paralysis	Old hemiplegia
Cerebral hemiplegia	Palsy
palsy	of brain
paralysis	Paralysis
Congenital hemiplegia	of brain
Cortical hemiplegia	cranial nerve
Disseminated paralysis	face
Facial paralysis	muscle
General paralysis ¹	old age
Generalized paraplegia	spinal nerve
Hemiplegia	Paraplegia
of brain	Progressive paralysis
Lateral paralysis	Pseudoparalysis
Local paralysis	Secondary paralysis
Monoplegia	Senile paralysis
Motor paralysis	tremor

This title does not include: Diphtheritic paralysis (9).—Atrophic muscular paralysis (63).—Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis (63).—General paralysis of the insane (67).—Paralytic cachexia or marasmus (67).—Paralytic dementia or insanity (67).—Paralysis: agitans, or trembling (63).—Bulbar paralysis (63).—Ascending paralysis (63).—Essential paralysis of infancy (63).—Labio-glossolaryngeal paralysis (63).—Paralysis of the soft palate (100).—Paralysis of the muscles of the eye (75).—Paralysis of the heart (189).

67. General paralysis of the insane.

This title includes:

Alcoholic paralysis	Generalized paralysis (insane)
Bayles's disease	Imbecile paralysis
Chronic alcoholic paralysis	Paralysis of insane
periencephalitis	Paralytic cachexia
Dementia paralytica	dementia
Diffuse meningoencephalitis	insanity
periencephalitis	lunacy
General alcoholic paralysis	marasmus
paralysis ² (insane or reported	Paresis
from asylum)	Paretic dementia
of insane	Progressive dementia
paresis	general paralysis
tabetic paralysis	

This title does not include: Disseminated paralysis (66).

¹ Not general paralysis of the insane (67). See note thereon.

² The assignment of "General paralysis," returned without qualification, to title No. 67, General paralysis of the insane, can not be followed in American returns without including many deaths that are not due to the specific disease, but merely ordinary cases of paralysis of undetermined cause (66). Hence it is the practice by the Census to differentiate such cases, so far as possible, by the distinctions given in parentheses.

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

68. Other forms of mental alienation.

This title includes:

Agitated dementia
 melancholia
Alternating insanity
Anergic mental stupor
Apathetic dementia
Bell's mania
Catatonia
Chronic delirium
Circular insanity
Climacteric insanity
 melancholia
Confusional insanity
Crazy
Delirious mania
Delusional insanity
 mental stupor
Delusions of persecution
Dementia
 præcox
Developmental dementia
Exhaustive psychosis
Hallucination
Hebephrenia
Hypochondria
Hypochondriacal melancholia
Hypochondriasis
Impulsive insanity
Infective psychosis
Insanity
Involucional melancholia
Katatonia
Korsakoff's disease
 syndrome
Lunacy

Lycanthropy
Lypemania
Madness
Mania
Maniacal delirium
Manic depressive psychosis
Megalomania
Melancholia
Mental aberration
 alienation
 disease
 insufficiency
 stupor
Monomania
Nostalgia
Obsessive insanity
Organic dementia
Paranoia
Paranoid state
Postfebrile insanity
Primary dementia
Psychasthenia
Psychosis
Recurrent mania
 melancholia
Secondary dementia
Sitiophobia
Stuporous melancholia
Terminal dementia
Toxic insanity
 psychosis
Traumatic psychosis
Unsoundness of mind

This title does not include: Dementia or delirium: alcoholic (56).—Delirium tremens (56).—Delirium (189).—Ursenic delirium (120).—Apoplectic dementia (64).—Paralytic dementia (67).—Epileptic dementia (68).—Choreic dementia (72).—Senile dementia (154).—Hysteria (73).—Idiocy (74).—Cretinism (74).—Puerperal insanity (140).

69. Epilepsy.

This title includes:

Cerebral epilepsy
Climacteric epilepsy
Congenital epilepsy
Epilepsy
Epileptic coma
 convulsions
 dementia
 fit
 insanity
 mania
 psychosis

Epileptic vertigo
Falling sickness
Fit
Grand mal
Haut mal
Hysteroepilepsy
Morbus comitialis
Petit mal
Senile epilepsy
Status epilepticus

This title does not include: Epileptoid convulsions (70).—Epilepsy: symptomatic, or Jacksonian (74).

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

70. Convulsions (nonpuerperal) [5 years and over].

71. Convulsions of infants [under 5 years of age].

NOTE.—These titles relate to mere symptoms of which the causes (epilepsy, nephritis, diarrhoea, etc.) should be ascertained. Assignments of the terms given below are made to titles 70 and 71 according to the age limits stated in brackets, but only when no definite term showing the cause of the "convulsions" is obtainable. When a female of childbearing age (approximately 15 to 44 years) is reported to have died from "Convulsions" or "Eclampsia," without further explanation, the certificate should be returned to the certifying physician for an explicit statement as to whether the condition was or was not puerperal. See also p. 117.

These titles include:

Convulsions	Infantile spasms
Cramps	Internal convulsions
Eclampsia	Nervous spasms
Epileptiform convulsions	Reflex convulsions
Epileptoid convulsions	Spasms
Infantile convulsions	Spasmodic convulsions

These titles do not include: Scarlatinal eclampsia (7).—Uræmic eclampsia (120).—Trismus of the newborn (24).

72. Chorea.

This title includes:

Bergeron's disease	Insanity of chorea
Chorea	Paralytic chorea
insaniens	Rheumatic chorea
major	Saint Vitus's dance
minor	Spasmodic chorea
Choreic dementia	Sydenham's chorea

73. Neuralgia and neuritis.

This title includes:

Alcoholic neuritis	Hysterical spasms
polyneuritis	Inflammation of cranial nerve
Anorexia nervosa	nerve
Cerebral neuralgia	Intercostal neuralgia
Degenerative neuritis	Multiple neuritis
Febrile polyneuritis	Neuralgia (of any nerve)
General neuritis	Neuritis (of any nerve)
Hysteria	Peripheral neuritis
Hysterical anorexia	Polyneuritis
asthenia	Sciatic neuritis
colic	Sciatica
contractures	Spasmodic hysteria
convulsions	Tic douloureux
mania	Trigeminal neuralgia
psychosis	

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

74. Other diseases of the nervous system.

This title includes:

Acquired hydrocephalus	Diffuse sclerosis of brain
Acute hydrocephalus	Disease of brain
Amentia	cerebellum
Amnesia	nerve
Amyloid degeneration of nervous system	nervous system
Anæmia of brain	Divers' palsy
Angiospastic œdema	paralysis
Aphasia	Division of nerve
Associated nuclear paralysis	Encephalopathy (unqualified)
Ataxia of brain	Enlargement of brain
Ataxic aphasia	Erichsen's disease
Athetosis	Facial hemiatrophy
Atrophy of brain	spasm
Basilar tumor	Fatty degeneration of brain
Bends	nervous system
Boulimia	Fright
Caisson disease	Gastrointestinal neurasthenia
Catalepsy	Gatism
Cephalalgia	General ataxia
Cerebellar tumor	sclerosis of brain
Cerebral anæmia	Glioma of brain
ataxia	cerebellum
atrophy	Hardening of brain
compression (not injury at birth)	Hemicrania
convulsions	Hereditary chorea
cyst	Hernia of brain
degeneration	Hiccough
diplegia of children	Huntington's chorea
dysphagia	disease
glioma	Hydatid of brain
ischæmia	Hypertrophy of brain
lesion	Idiocy
necrosis	Imbecility
pressure (not injury at birth)	Induration of brain
sclerosis	Infantile cerebral diplegia
tumor	paralysis
Cerebrospinal toxæmia	cortical degeneration (of brain)
toxichæmia	disease of brain
Chronic progressive chorea (Huntington's chorea)	imbecility
Cirrhosis of brain	spastic paralysis
Compression of brain (not injury at birth)	Internal hydrocephalus
Congenital imbecility	Intracranial tumor
lesion of brain	Irritation of brain
Craft neurosis	Jacksonian epilepsy
Craniectomy	Lesion of brain
Cretinism	Little's disease
Cyst of brain	Masturbation
cerebellum	Meningeal tumor
membrane of brain	Migraine
Cystic tumor of brain	Miliary sclerosis of brain
Cysticercus of brain	Necrosis of brain
Degeneration of brain	Nervous asthenia
cranial nerve	debility
nerve	disease
nervous system	exhaustion
Dementia from organic brain disease	irritation
Diffuse cerebral sclerosis	lesion
	prostration

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

74. Other diseases of the nervous system—Continued.

This title includes:

Nervous shock
 Neurasthenia
 Neurectomy
 Neuroma
 Neurorrhaphy
 Neurosis
 produced by occupation
 Neurotomy
 New growth of brain (nonmalignant)
 membrane of brain (non-
 malignant)
 nerve (nonmalignant)
 Occupational neurosis
 Onanism
 Organic dementia (from organic brain dis-
 ease)
 disease of brain
 lesion of brain
 Paracentesis of cerebral ventricle
 Paralysis of diaphragm
 gastric nerve
 phrenic nerve
 pneumogastric nerve
 tongue
 Paramyoclonus multiplex
 Parasitic disease of brain
 Polioencephalitis inferior
 superior
 Pressure on brain (not injury at birth)
 Progressive atrophy of brain
 cerebral degeneration
 degeneration of brain

Pneumoma
 Psychosis due to organic brain disease
 Railroad neurosis
 Sclerosis of brain
 Section of nerve
 Senile atrophy of brain
 cerebral atrophy
 neurosis
 Singultus
 Somnambulism
 Spasm of muscle
 tongue
 Stretching of nerve
 Superior nuclear paralysis
 Symptomatic epilepsy
 Tetany
 Tic
 Traumatic epilepsy
 neurasthenia
 neurosis
 Tumor of brain
 corpora quadrigemina
 meninges
 of brain
 motor tract
 nerve
 pituitary body
 pons Varolii
 Vertigo
 Wallerian degeneration
 Writers' cramp
 neuralgia

This title does not include: Dementia, or imbecility, or gatism: senile (154).—Epileptic dementia (69).—Syringomyelia (63).—Myxœdema (88).—Pachydermic cachexia (88).—Hydrocephalus: congenital, or unqualified (150).

75. Diseases of the eyes and their annexa.

This title includes:

Abscess of cornea
 eye
 eyelid
 lacrimal gland
 sac
 orbit
 Amaurosis
 Atrophy of optic nerve
 Blepharitis
 Blepharoconjunctivitis
 Blepharoplasty
 Canthoplasty
 Cataract (all forms)
 Chorioiditis
 Conjunctivitis
 Cyst of orbit
 Dacryoadenitis
 Dacryocystitis

Disease of cornea
 eye (any part)
 orbit (except cancer)
 Ectropion
 Emphysema of orbit
 Entropion
 Evisceration of eye
 Extraction of lens
 Fistula of cornea
 nasal duct
 Foreign body in eye
 orbit
 Gangrene of cornea
 Glaucoma
 Hæmorrhage of orbit
 Inflammation of cornea
 optic nerve
 Iridectomy

II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE—Continued.

75. Diseases of the eyes and their annexa—Continued.

This title includes:

Iridochorioiditis	Perforation of cornea
Iridotomy	Postorbital abscess
Iritis	Pseudoglioma
Keratitis	Pterygium
Lacrimal abscess	Ptosis
Neuroretinitis	Pustular conjunctivitis
New growth of conjunctiva (nonmalignant)	Retinitis
cornea (nonmalignant)	Rheumatic iritis
eye (any part) (nonmalignant)	Scleritis
eyelid (nonmalignant)	Sclerochorioiditis
lacrimal gland (nonmalignant)	Scleroconjunctivitis
optic nerve (nonmalignant)	Scleritis
orbit (nonmalignant)	Sclerotomy
sclerotic (nonmalignant)	Staphyloma
Obstruction of nasal duct	Stenosis of nasal duct
Œdema of conjunctiva	Suppurative keratitis
Ophthalmia	Synechia
Optic neuritis	Trachoma
neuroma	Tumor of eye (any part, nonmalignant or unqualified)
Pannus	orbit (nonmalignant or unqualified)
Parasitic disease of eye	Ulcer of cornea
	eye

This title does not include: Diphtheritic conjunctivitis (9).—Conjunctivitis, or ophthalmia; purulent, or blennorrhagic, or gonorrhœal (38).—Cancer of the eye (45).—Ocular tuberculosis (34).—Exophthalmic goitre (51).

76. Diseases of the ears.

This title includes:

Abscess of auricle of ear	Myringitis
ear	Necrosis of ear (any part)
external ear	New growth of ear (nonmalignant or unqualified)
middle ear	Ossiculectomy
Caries of external meatus	Ossification of auricle
labyrinth	Otalgia
middle ear	Otic meningitis
ossicle	Otitis
petrous bone	externa
Catarrh of ear	interna
Disease of ear (any part)	media
Eustachian tube	Otorrhœa
tympanum	Parasitic disease of ear
Eustachian salpingitis	Perforation of tympanum
Exostosis of ear	Perichondritis of auricle
Foreign body in ear	Phlegmonous otitis
Hæmatoma of ear	Polypus of ear
Inflammation of ear (any part)	Purulent otitis media
tympanum	Septic inflammation of ear
Labyrinthine suppuration	Suppurative otitis media
vertigo	Tumor of ear
Ménière's disease	Tympanitis
vertigo	

This title does not include: Mastoiditis (146), unless stated to result from disease of the ear.

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

77. Pericarditis.*This title includes:*

Adherent pericardium	Inflammation of pericardium.
Adhesion of pericardium	Mediastinopericarditis
Adhesive pericarditis	New growth of pericardium (nonmalignant)
Calcification of pericardium	Paracentesis of pericardium
Cardiac adhesion	Parasitic disease of pericardium
Cardiopericarditis	Pericardial abscess
Dilatation of pericardium	Pericarditis
Dropsy of heart	with effusion
pericardium	Plastic pericarditis
Effusion of pericardium	Pneumopericarditis
Fibrinous pericarditis	Pneumopericardium
Fibrous pericarditis	Purulent pericarditis
Granular pericarditis	Pyopericardium
Hæmopericardium	Pyopneumopericardium
Hæmorrhage of pericardium	Septic pericarditis
Hæmorrhagic pericarditis	Suppurative pericarditis
Hydropericarditis	Tumor of pericardium
Hydropericardium	Water on heart
Hydropneumopericarditis	
Hydropneumopericardium	

This title does not include: Rheumatic pericarditis (47).—Endopericarditis (78).—Pleuropericarditis (93).

78. Acute endocarditis.

NOTE.—Refer to the reporting physicians certificates on which the terms “Endocarditis” or “Myocarditis” appear without statement as to whether acute or chronic. If no further information can be had, classify deaths so returned under title 78 for ages under 60 years and under title 79 for ages of 60 years and over.

This title includes:

Acute endocarditis	Myocarditis (—60y)
interstitial myocarditis	Myoendocarditis (—60y)
mitral endocarditis	Myopericarditis
myocarditis	Periendocarditis
ulcerative endocarditis	Purulent endocarditis
Bouillaud's disease	Septic endocarditis
Congenital endocarditis	Subacute endocarditis
Endocarditis (—60y)	Suppurative endocarditis
Endopericarditis	Toxic myocarditis
Infective endocarditis	Ulcerated heart
Inflammation of myocardium	Ulcerative endocarditis
Malignant endocarditis	Valvular endocarditis
Mycotic endocarditis	Vegetative endocarditis

This title does not include: Rheumatic endocarditis, nor the other acute cardiac affections which follow during the course of a rheumatic attack (47).—Chronic endocarditis (79).

Complications: Cerebral embolism.—Pulmonary embolism.—Splemic.—Renal.—Petechial.

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

79. Organic diseases of the heart.

This title includes:

Abscess of heart	Chronic myocarditis
Adenoma of heart.	rheumatic endocarditis
Amyloid degeneration of heart	ulcerative endocarditis
Aneurysm of heart	valvular endocarditis
valve of heart	heart disease
Aortic disease	Cirrhosis of heart
incompetency	Clot of heart
insufficiency	Collapse of heart
lesion	Contraction of valve of heart
obstruction	Corrigan's disease
regurgitation	Degeneration of heart
stenosis	muscle
stricture	myocardium
valvular disease of heart	Degenerative myocarditis
Apoplexy of heart	Dilatation of cardiac orifice
Arterial cardiopathy	heart
Asystole	orifice of valve of heart
of heart	ventricle
Atheroma of heart	Dilated heart
valve of heart	Disease of aortic valve
Atheromatous degeneration of heart	bicuspid valve
Atrophy of heart	cardiac valve
myocardium	cavity of heart
Blood clot of heart	heart valve
Brown atrophy of heart	mitral valve
Calcareous degeneration of heart	pulmonary valve
myocardium	tricuspid valve
Calcification of heart	Displacement of heart
Cardiac albuminuria	Effects of strain on heart
apoplexy	Endocarditis (60y+) ¹
ascites	Enlarged fatty heart
asthma	Enlargement of heart
asystole	Excessive growth of fat in heart
atheroma	Failure of compensation
cachexia	Fatty degeneration of heart
degeneration	myocardium
dilatation	heart
disease	myocarditis
dropsy	Fibroid disease of heart
hydrothorax	heart
hypertrophy	myocarditis
insufficiency	Fibrous degeneration of heart
lesion	myocardium
mitral disease	Gouty degeneration of heart
neurasthenia	Granular heart disease
neurosis	Hæmorrhage of heart
stenosis	Heart (all chronic diseases of)
stricture	clot
thrombosis	disease
Cardiectasis	strain
Cardiomalacia	Hyaline degeneration of heart
Cardiopathy	myocardium
Cardiorrhexis	Hypertrophy of heart
Cardiosclerosis	myocardium
Cardiostenosis	Imperfect valvular action
Cardiovascular sclerosis	Incompetency of aortic valve
Carditis	mitral valve
Chronic endocarditis	tricuspid valve
interstitial myocarditis	valve of heart
mitral endocarditis	Inflammation of heart

¹ See note under (78).

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

79. Organic diseases of the heart—Continued.

This title includes:

Insufficiency of aortic valve	Pulmonary stenosis
mitral valve	valvular disease of heart
tricuspid valve	Pulmonic regurgitation
valve of heart	Regurgitant disease of valve of heart
Interstitial myocarditis	Retraction of valve of heart
Laceration of chordæ of heart	Rheumatic heart disease
valve of heart	valvular disease of heart
Lesion of heart	Rupture of chordæ of heart
valve of heart	heart
Mitral cardiac lesion	valve of heart
disease	Sclerous endocarditis
of heart	myocarditis
incompetency	Senile endocarditis
insufficiency	Softening of heart
lesion	Steatosis of heart
obstruction	Stenosis of cardiac orifice
reflux	heart
regurgitation	orifice of valve of heart
sclerosis	Strain of heart
stenosis	Stricture of aortic valve
stricture	mitral valve
valvular disease of heart	valve of heart
Morbus cordis	Suppurative inflammation of heart
Muscular degeneration of heart	Thickening of mitral valve
heart disease	valve of heart
Myocardial degeneration	Thrombosis of heart
insufficiency	Thrombus of heart
Myocarditis (60y+) ¹	Tricuspid disease
Myoendocarditis (60y+) ¹	incompetency
Necrosis of heart	insufficiency
mitral valve	lesion
New growth of heart (nonmalignant)	regurgitation
Obstruction of valvular orifice	stricture
Obstructive disease of valve of heart	valvular disease of heart
Œdema of heart	Tumor of heart
Organic cardiac disease	Ulceration of valve of heart
lesion	Valvular cardiac disease
disease of heart	lesion
heart disease	collapse
lesion of heart	disease
Ossification of heart	of heart
valve	incompetency
mitral valve	insufficiency
Pancarditis (unqualified)	lesion
Parasitic disease of heart	of heart
Pigmentary degeneration of heart	stenosis
myocardium	stricture
Progressive myocarditis	Valvulitis
Pulmonary insufficiency (1y+)	Vegetation of valve of heart
regurgitation	Vitium cordis

This title does not include: Cardiac symptoms (indeterminate) (85).—Persistence of the foramen d Botallo (150).—Paralysis of the heart (180).

Frequent complications: Dropsy.—Bronchitis and pneumonia.—Albuminuria.—Embolism.—Thrombosis.—Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous.—Nephritis, chronic interstitial.

¹ See note under (78).

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

80. Angina pectoris.

This title includes:

Angina of heart	Neuralgia of heart
pectoris	pericardium
Cardiac angina	Spasm of heart
neuralgia	Stenocardia
spasm	Sternalgia
Neuralgia of chest	

81. Diseases of the arteries, atheroma, aneurysm, etc.

This title includes:

Abdominal aneurysm	Diffuse arteriosclerosis
Amyloid degeneration of artery	Diffused aneurysm
Aneurysm	Dilatation of artery
by anastomosis	Disease of artery
of aorta	cerebral artery
artery	coronary artery
brain	Dissecting aneurysm
carotid	Endarteritis
lung (of pulmonary artery)	deformans
pulmonary artery	obliterans
thorax	of brain
Aneurysmal tumor	Erosion of artery
Angiosclerosis	Fatty degeneration of artery
Annular calcification of artery	Femoral aneurysm
Aortic ectasis	Fusiform aneurysm
sclerosis	General arteriosclerosis
Aortitis	atheroma
Arterial degeneration	Gull and Sutton's disease
sclerosis of brain	Hardening of artery
Arteriectasis	Hodgson's disease
Arterio-capillary fibrosis	Hyaline degeneration of artery
Arteriofibrosis	Hypertrophy of artery
Arteriosclerosis	Infective endarteritis
of brain	periarteritis
Arteriotomy	Intrathoracic aneurysm
Arteriovenous aneurysm	Lardaceous degeneration of artery
Arteritis	Malignant aneurysm
obliterans	Miliary aneurysm
Atheroma	of brain
of artery	Obliteration of artery
Atheromatosis	Obstruction of artery
Atheromatous degeneration	Ossification of artery
of artery	coronary artery
senility	Periarteritis
Basilar atheroma	Rupture of aorta
Calcareous degeneration of artery	artery
Calcification of artery	from disease
Cerebral arterial sclerosis	Saccular aneurysm
arteriosclerosis	Sclerosis of artery
endarteritis	coronary artery
Cirroid aneurysm	Stricture of artery
of artery	Subclavian aneurysm
Degeneration of aorta	Varicose aneurysm
artery	Vascular sclerosis

This title does not include: Aortic affection (79).

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

82. Embolism and thrombosis.*This title includes:*

Aortic thrombosis	Iliac thrombosis
Basilar thrombosis	Obstruction of artery by clot
Cardiac embolism	Occlusion of artery by clot
Cerebral embolism	Phlegmasia alba dolens (nonpuerperal)
thrombosis	Pulmonary embolism
Embolie abscess	thrombosis
aneurysm	Septic embolism
apoplexy	of brain
gangrene	thrombosis
paralysis	thrombus
pneumonia	Thrombosis
Embolism	of artery
of artery	brain
brain	cerebral sinus
coronary artery	eye
heart	iliac artery
intestine	intestine
kidney	kidney
liver	lateral sinus
lung (pulmonary artery)	lung
mesenteric artery	mesentery
pulmonary artery	portal vein
spleen	pulmonary artery
thigh	spinal cord
Embolus	splenic vessel
of heart	uterine vein
Fat thrombosis of heart	vein
Fatty embolism of heart	Thrombotic softening of brain
Femoral embolism	Thrombus of meninges

This title does not include: Embolism (puerperal) (139).**83. Diseases of the veins (varices, hæmorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.).***This title includes:*

Aneurysmal varix	Pyæmic phlebitis
Disease of sinus of brain	Pylephlebitis
vein	Pyophlebitis
Endophlebitis	Rupture of varicose vein
External piles	Septic phlebitis
Hæmorrhoidal tumor	thrombophlebitis
Hæmorrhoids	Suppurative phlebitis
Infective phlebitis	Thrombophlebitis
Inflammation of portal vein	Ulcerated varicose vein
vein	Varices
Infusion into vein	Varicocele
Internal piles	Varicose tumor
Ligature of vein	ulcer
Mesophlebitis	vein
Obliteration of vein	Varix
Obstruction of vein	of bladder
Parasitic disease of vein	broad ligament
Periphlebitis	œsophagus
Phlebitis	ovary
of cavernous sinus	pelvis
umbilicus (3m+)	pharynx
Phleboliths	uterine ligament
Piles	vulva
Pneumophlebitis	Venous angioma

This title does not include: Puerperal phlebitis (139).—Tumor: vascular, or erectile (46).—Angioma (46).

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

84. Diseases of the lymphatic system (lymphangitis, etc.).

This title includes:

Abscess of axilla	Inflammation of lymphatic vessel
groin	thymus gland
lymph node	Inguinal adenitis
lymphatic gland	lymphadenitis
Adenitis (unqualified)	Lardaceous degeneration of lymph gland
of ganglia	lymphatic gland
inguinal region	
neck	Lymph fistula
Adenopathy	scrotum
Adenophlegmon	Lymphadenitis
Angioleucitis	Lymphangiectasis
Atrophy of thymus gland	of scrotum
Axillary adenitis	Lymphangitic abscess
Bubo	Lymphangitis
Calcification of lymphatic gland	Lymphatic abscess
Cervical adenitis	Lymphatism
Chyle cyst of mesentery	Lymphorrhœa
Chylothorax	Necrosis of lymphatic gland
Compression of lymphatic vessel	thymus gland
Cyst arising in lymphatic space	New growth of lymphatic gland
of lymphatic gland	vessel
vessel	thymus gland
thymus gland	Nonfilarial chylocele
Dilatation of lymphatic vessel	chylous ascites
Disease of absorbent system	Obliteration of lymphatic vessel
gland	Parasitic disease of lymphatic gland
lymphatic	vessel
gland	Persistent thymus gland
system	Pigmentary infiltration of lymphatic
vessel	gland
thymus gland	Polyadenitis
Enlargement of gland	Rupture of cervical gland
thymus gland	lymphatic vessel (nontrau-
Erosion of lymphatic vessel	matic)
Fatty degeneration of thymus gland	Sclerosis of gland
infiltration of thymus gland	Septic adenitis
Fibrosis of lymphatic gland	Status lymphaticus
thymus gland	thymicus
Gangrenous lymphangitis	Suppurating adenitis
Hæmorrhage of lymphatic gland	bubo
thymus gland	Suppuration of lymphatic gland
Hyaline degeneration of lymphatic gland	vessel
Hyperplasia of cervical gland	thymus gland
Hypertrophy of gland	Suppurative adenitis
lymphatic gland	cervical adenitis
thymus gland	cranial adenitis
Infectious adenitis	lymphadenitis
Inflammation of gland	Thymic asthma
lymphatic gland	Tumor of thymus gland

This title does not include: Leuchæmic adenia (53).—Lymphatism [in sense of "scrofula"] (34).—Adenoma (46).—Lymphoma (46).—Lymphadenoma (53).

III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

85. Hæmorrhage; other diseases of the circulatory system.

This title includes:

Adams-Stokes disease	Hæmorrhagic anæmia
Angiectasis	Heart block
Angiectopia	Internal hæmorrhage
Arrhythmia cordis	Intraabdominal hæmorrhage
Bleeding	Intrapelvic hæmorrhage (male)
Brachycardia	Irregular action of heart
Bradycardia	Lardaceous degeneration of capillaries
Cardiac palpitation	Ligature of artery
Degeneration of capillaries	vessel for hæmorrhage
Dilatation of capillaries	Omphalorrhagia (3m+)
Disease of blood vessel	Palpitation of heart
capillaries	Paroxysmal tachycardia
circulatory system	Phlebotomy
Epistaxis	Plugging of nares
Fatty degeneration of capillaries	Popliteal hæmorrhage
Functional disease of heart	Postoperative hæmorrhage
Hæmorrhage	Rupture of blood vessel
of abdomen	capillaries
adrenal	vena cava
artery	Secondary hæmorrhage
breast	Spontaneous hæmorrhage
navel (3m+)	Stokes-Adams disease
nose	Stomatorrhagia
penis	Subcutaneous hæmorrhage
peritonæum	Suprarenal hæmorrhage
scalp (not injury at birth)	Suture of artery
suprarenal gland	Tachycardia
throat	Tamponing of nasal fossa
umbilicus (3m+)	Teleangiectasis
viscera (3m+)	Ulcerous hæmorrhage

This title does not include: Hæmorrhage: cerebral, or cerebellar, or bulbar (64).—Meningeal hæmorrhage (64).—Pulmonary hæmorrhage (98).—Hæmoptysis (98).—Hæmatemesis (103).—Intestinal hæmorrhage (110).—Hæmaturia of warm countries (121).—Hæmaturia (unqualified) (122).—Uterine hæmorrhage (135 or 128, according to whether puerperal or nonpuerperal).—Metrorrhagia (135 or 128).—Umbilical hæmorrhage (—3m) (152).—Traumatic hæmorrhage (from 155 to 186, according to the nature of the traumatism); if not given (186).—Vascular nævus (150).

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

86. Diseases of the nasal fossæ.

This title includes:

Abscess of nasal fossa	Disease of nose
septum	Ecchondrosis of nose
nose	Exostosis of nose
Adenoid growth	Fibroma of nasal fossa
vegetations	Foreign body in nose
of nasal fossa	Hæmatoma of nasal septum
Adenoids	Hypertrophic rhinitis
Atrophic rhinitis	Hypertrophy of nose
Caries of nose	pharyngeal tonsil
Catarrh of nose	Inflammation of nasopharynx
Cerebrospinal rhinorrhœa	nose
Cold (coryza)	Nasal catarrh
Coryza	growth
of newborn	polypus
Deviation of nasal septum	Nasopharyngeal catarrh
Disease of nasal fossa	fibroma
septum	growth
nasopharynx	polypus

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

86. Diseases of the nasal fossæ—Continued.

This title includes:

Necrosis of nose	Polypus of nose
New growth of nasopharynx (nonmalignant)	Postnasal abscess
nose (nonmalignant)	Rhinitis
Ozæna	Rhinolith
Parasitic disease of nose	Rhinoplasty
Perforation of septum of nose	Rhinoscleroma
Perichondritis of nose	Suppurative inflammation of nose
Periostitis of nose	Tumor of nasal passage
Polypus of nasal fossæ	nose
nasopharynx	Ulcer of nasal passage
	Vasomotor rhinitis

This title does not include: Epistaxis (85).—Syphilitic coryza (37).

87. Diseases of the larynx.

This title includes:

Abscess of larynx	Ossification of larynx
Adhesion of epiglottis	Pachydermia verrucosa
Calcification of larynx	Papilloma of larynx
Catarrh of larynx	Paralysis of glottis
throat	larynx
Catarrhal croup	Parasitic disease of larynx
laryngitis	Passive œdema of larynx
Congestion of glottis	Perichondritis of larynx
Curetting of larynx	Phlegmonous laryngitis
Disease of glottis	Polypus of larynx
larynx	Postlaryngeal abscess
Epiglottiditis	Pseudocroup
Erysipelatous laryngitis	Retrolaryngeal abscess
False croup	Sclerosis of larynx
Fibrous tumor of larynx	Septic laryngitis
Fistula of larynx	pharyngolaryngitis
Gangrenous laryngitis	Spasm of glottis
Growth in larynx (nonmalignant)	larynx
Infective laryngitis	Spasmodic croup
Inflammation of larynx	laryngitis
Intubation of larynx	Stenosis of larynx
Laryngismus stridulus	Stricture of larynx
Laryngitis	Stridulous croup
Laryngotomy	laryngitis
Laryngotracheotomy	Subglottic laryngitis
Narrowing of larynx	Suppurative laryngitis
Necrosis of larynx	Suprathyroid laryngotomy
Neuralgia of larynx	Thyrectomy
Neurosis of larynx	Tumor of epiglottis
New growth of larynx (nonmalignant)	larynx
Obstruction of larynx	Ulcer of epiglottis
Obstructive laryngitis	larynx
Œdema glottidis	Ulceration of epiglottis
of glottis	glottis
larynx	larynx
Œdematous laryngitis	Ulcerative laryngitis

This title does not include: Tuberculous laryngitis (28).—Laryngeal tuberculosis (28).—Croup (9).—Diphtheritic laryngitis and its synonyms (9).—Foreign body in the larynx (186).

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

88. Diseases of the thyroid body.

This title includes:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abscess of thyroid gland Adenoma of thyroid gland Adenomatous goitre Atrophy of thyroid gland Bronchocele Cachectic pachydermia Colloid goitre Cyst of thyroid gland Cystic goitre Disease of thyroid body gland Displaced thyroid Enlargement of thyroid gland Fibrous goitre Gangrene of thyroid gland Goitre Hæmorrhage of thyroid gland Hyperthyroidism Hypothyroidism Inflammation of thyroid gland Injection of bronchocele Insanity of myxœdema 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal goitre Lardaceous degeneration of thyroid body disease of thyroid gland Myxœdema of thyroid gland New growth of thyroid gland (nonmalignant) Pachydermic cachexia Parasitic disease of thyroid gland Parenchymatous goitre Pulsating goitre Suppuration of thyroid gland Thyreoele Thyroid tumor Thyroidectomy Thyreoidism Thyreoiditis Thyreogenous psychosis Thyreolinguual cyst Tumor of parathyroid gland thyroid body gland
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89. Acute bronchitis.

NOTE.—Deaths from bronchitis should be definitely reported as *Acute bronchitis* or as *Chronic bronchitis*, thus permitting proper assignment to this or the following title. When not so qualified, and when the registrar is unable to obtain a specific statement, deaths under 5 years of age are compiled under (89) and deaths of persons aged 5 years and over are compiled under (90).

This title includes:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute bronchitis bronchorrhœa capillary bronchitis catarrh of lung catarrhal bronchitis pulmonary catarrh purulent bronchitis Bronchitis (—5y) Bronchoalveolitis Capillary bronchitis Catarrhal bronchitis (—60y) tracheitis Cold on lung Congestion of bronchi bronchial tube trachea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Croupous bronchitis Cynanche trachealis Diffuse bronchitis (—5y) Fibrinous bronchitis Infantile tracheitis Inflammation of bronchi trachea Inflammatory bronchitis Plastic tracheitis Purulent bronchitis (—5y) Septic bronchitis Simple bronchitis Subacute capillary bronchitis Suffocating bronchitis Tracheal cynanche Tracheitis Tracheobronchitis
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This title does not include: Bronchopneumonia (91).—Specific bronchitis, or any other synonym of tuberculosis of the lung. (See this word under title 28.)—Summer bronchitis (98).

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

90. Chronic bronchitis.

NOTE.—See statement under preceding title.

This title includes:

Abcess of bronchi	Chronic pulmonary catarrh
Alveolar catarrh	Cyst of bronchi
Asthmatic catarrh	Diffuse bronchitis (5y+)
Bronchial catarrh	Dilatation of bronchi
Bronchiectasis	Disease of air tube
Bronchitis (5y+)	bronchi
Bronchorrhœa	trachea
Catarrh (unqualified)	Fœtid bronchitis
of bronchi	Hypostatic bronchitis
bronchial tube	Moulders' bronchitis
lung	Nasobronchial catarrh
respiratory organ	Paralysis of bronchi
on chest	Peribronchitis
Catarrhal anæmia	Pituitous bronchitis
bronchitis (60y+)	catarrh
congestion	Pulmonary catarrh
hæmorrhage	Purulent bronchitis (5y+)
Chronic bronchitis	bronchorrhœa
bronchorrhœa	Senile bronchitis
capillary bronchitis	Subacute bronchitis
catarrh	Suffocating catarrh
of lung	Ulcerative bronchitis
catarrhal bronchitis	

This title does not include: Tuberculous bronchitis (28).

91. Bronchopneumonia.

This title includes:

Aspiration pneumonia	Deglutition pneumonia
Asthmatic pneumonia	Infantile pneumonia
Bronchial pneumonia	Inhalation pneumonia
Bronchopneumonia	Inspiration pneumonia
Bronchopulmonitis	Insular pneumonia
Capillary pneumonia	Lobular pneumonia
Catarrhal inflammation of lung	Septic bronchopneumonia
lung fever	Typhoid bronchopneumonia
pneumonia	Vesicular pneumonia
Croupous bronchopneumonia	

This title does not include: Capillary bronchitis (89).

92. Pneumonia.

This title includes:

Acute congestive pneumonia	Apex pneumonia
hepatization of lung	Apical pneumonia
inflammation of lung	Asthenic pneumonia
interstitial pneumonia	Bilateral lobar pneumonia
pleuropneumonia	pneumonia
pneumonia	Central pneumonia
pneumonitis	Circumscribed pneumonia
pulmonitis	Congestive pneumonia
Adynamic pneumonia	Consolidation of lung
Alcoholic pneumonia	Croupous pneumonia
pneumonitis	Diplococcus pneumonia

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

92. Pneumonia—Continued.

This title includes:

Double pleuropneumonia
pneumonia
Epidemic pneumonia
Fibrinous pneumonia
Fungoid pneumonia
Gangrenous pneumonia
Hepatization of lung
Infectious pneumonia
Inflammation of chest
Inflammation of lung
Intermittent pneumonia
Latent pneumonia
Lobar pneumonia
Lung fever
Metastatic pneumonia
Migratory pneumonia
Peripneumonia
Pleuroperipneumonia
Pleuropneumonia
Pneumococchaemia

Pneumococcus infection (unqualified)
Pneumonia
Pneumonic congestion
fever
Pneumonitis
Pneumopleurisy
Pneumopleuritis
Progressive pneumonia
Pulmonitis
Senile pneumonia
Septic pleuropneumonia
pneumonia
Solidification of lung
Splenopneumonia
Suppurative pneumonia
Surgical pneumonia
Traumatic pneumonia
Typhoid pneumonia
Unresolved pneumonia

This title does not include: Pneumonia: caseous (28), or specific (28), or bacillary (28), or any other synonym of tuberculosis of the lungs (see title 28).—Catarrhal pneumonia (91).—Interstitial pneumonia (98).—Pulmonary congestion (94).—Hypostatic pneumonia (94).—Pneumatosis (189).

Complications: Suppurative pleurisy.—Pericarditis.

93. Pleurisy.

This title includes:

Abscess of pleura
thorax
Adhesion of lung
pleura
Calcification of pleura
Chylous hydrothorax
Diaphragmatic pleurisy
Disease of pleura
Double empyema
hydrothorax
pleuritis
Dropsey of chest
Effusion on pleura
thorax
Empyema
Exudative pleurisy
pleuritis
Fibrinous pleurisy
Fibrous pleurisy
Hæmopneumothorax
Hæmothorax
Hydropneumothorax
Hydrothorax
Inflammation of pleura
Intercostal fistula
Paracentesis of pleura
Parasitic disease of pleura
Plastic pleurisy
Pleural congestion

Pleural effusion
fever
Pleurisy
with effusion
Pleuritic adhesion
effusion
Pleuritis
Pleuropericarditis
Pleurorrhœa
Pneumopyothorax
Pneumothorax
Pulmonary adhesion
Purulent pleurisy
pleuritis
Pyopneumothorax
Pyothorax
Septic pleurisy
Serofibrinous pleurisy
Seropurulent pleurisy
Subacute pleurisy
Suppurative pleurisy
pleuritis
Thickening of pleura
Thoracentesis
Thoracic effusion
fistula
Thoracoplasty
Unresolved pleurisy
Water on chest

This title does not include: Pleurodynia (98).

84. Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy.

- Active congestion of lung
- Apoplexy of lung
- Collapse of lung (3m+)
- Congestion of lung
- Dropsy of lung
- Engorgement of lung
- Hyperæmia of lung
- Hypostatic congestion of lung
- pneumonia
- Infarction of lung
- Infiltration of lung
- Œdema of lung
- Passive congestion of lung

Passive pneumonia
Pulmonary anasarca
apoplexy
collapse (3m+)
congestion
engorgement
hyperæmia
infarction
œdema
stasis
Static pneumonia
Stiipe pneumonia
Terminal pneumonia

Gangrene of lung
Mortification of lung

Pulmonary gangrene

Asthma
Asthmatic bronchitis
dropsy
Bronchial asthma

Catarrhal asthma
Curschmann's disease
Infantile asthma
Spasmodic asthma

Atrophic emphysema
Congenital emphysema
Emphysema of lung
Hypertrophic emphysema

- Interlobular emphysema
- Pulmonary emphysema
- Senile emphysema
- Subpleural emphysema
- Vesicular emphysema

Abscess of lung
 trachea
Alcoholic cirrhosis of lung
Anthraxosis
 of lung
Aspergillosis of lung
Atelectasis (3m+)
Atresia of lung (1y+)
Atrophy of lung
Axe-crinders' disease

Black induration of lung
Bronchopulmonary hæmorrhage
Bronchorrhagia
Brown induration of lung
Calcification of bronchi

Calculus of lung
Chronic congestive pneumonia
 hepatization of lung
 inflammation of lung

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IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—Continued.

98. Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)—Continued.*This title includes:*

Chronic interstitial inflammation of lung pneumonia pleuropneumonia pneumonia pneumonitis pulmonitis	Organic lesion of lung Ossification of bronchi trachea Paralysis of lung (1y+) Parasitic disease of bronchi lung trachea
Cirrhosis of lung Cirrhotic pneumonia Colliers' lung phthisis Contraction of bronchi Cough Disease of chest lung respiratory system (unqualified)	Pleurodynia Pneumoconiosis Pneumectomy Pneumopathy Pneumorrhagia Potters' asthma Pulmonary abscess anthracosis atresia (1y+) calculus cirrhosis disease extravasation (1y+) fibrosis hæmorrhage infection lesion sclerosis silicosis toxæmia tumor
Exploration of lung Extravasation of lung (1y+) Fibroid disease of lung induration of lung of lung pneumonia Fibrosis of lung Fistula of trachea Grinders' asthma consumption phthisis Hæmoptysis Hæmorrhage of bronchial tube lung	Pyæmia of lung Respiratory paralysis Rupture of bronchial gland lung pulmonary artery
Hay asthma fever Hernia of lung Hydatid cyst of lung of lung tumor of lung Hypertrophic pneumonia Imperfect inflation of lung (3m+) Induration of lung Infection of lung Interstitial pneumonia Iron-gray induration of lung Lesion of lung Lithosis Metal polishers' phthisis Miners' asthma complaint consumption phthisis Necrosis of bronchi trachea New growth of bronchi (nonmalignant) lung (nonmalignant) pleura (nonmalignant) trachea (nonmalignant)	Sclerosis of lung Septicæmia of lung Silicosis Spitting of blood Stenosis of bronchi trachea Stonemasons' lung Stricture of bronchi trachea Summer bronchitis catarrh Suppuration of lung Tracheal obstruction Tracheocele Tracheostenosis Tracheotomy Tumor of lung pleura trachea
Obstruction of bronchi Organic disease of lung	Ulcer of bronchi lung trachea Undeveloped lung (3m+) Vomica of lung

This title does not include: Cancer of the lung (45).

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

99. Diseases of the mouth and annexa.

This title includes:

Abcess of buccal cavity
parotid gland
salivary gland
submaxillary gland
tongue

Alveolar abscess
Alveolodental periostitis
Angioma of mouth
Aphthae (thrush)
Aphthous stomatitis
Black tongue
Buccal ulceration
Catarrhal inflammation of mouth
stomatitis

Cheiloplasty
Chronic parotiditis
Concretion of salivary gland
Cyst of lip
mouth
salivary gland
tongue

Dental caries
Disease of alveoli of teeth
gum
lip
mouth
salivary gland
teeth
tongue

Division of frenum of tongue
Enlargement of lingual tonsil
Epulis
Fissure of lip
Fistula of salivary gland
Gaseous tumor of parotid
Gingivitis
Glossitis
Hæmorrhage of gum
Infected salivary gland
Infection of parotid gland
Inflammation of gum
lip
mouth
salivary gland
tongue

Leucoplakia
Lingual abscess
hæmatoma
Macrocheilia
Macroglossia
Malignant stomatitis
Mikulicz's disease
Muguet

New growth of gum (nonmalignant)
mouth (nonmalignant)
salivary gland (nonmalignant)
tongue (nonmalignant)

Nursing sore mouth
Odontalgia
Odontoma
Oidium albicans
Parasitic disease of mouth
tongue
stomatitis

Parotid tumor
Parotiditis (not mumps)
Parotitis (not mumps)
Ptyalism
Pyorrhœa alveolaris
Ranula
Riggs's disease
Salivary calculus
fistula

Salivation
Septic parotiditis
Sore mouth
Sprue (thrush)
Staphylitis
Staphyloplasty
Staphylorrhaphy
Stomatitis
Stomatomycosis
Sublingual abscess
Submaxillary abscess
Suppuration of gum
parotid gland
salivary gland

Suppurative parotiditis
Thrush
Toothache
Tumor of gum
lip
mouth
parotid gland
salivary gland
tongue

Tylosis linguae
Ulcer of gum
lip
mouth
tongue
Ulcerative stomatitis
Ulorrhagia
Uranoplasty

This title does not include: Cancer: of the lips or tongue (39).—Chancre of the mouth (37).—Noma (142).—Mumps (19).—Gangrene of the mouth (142).—Diseases of the palate (146).—Fracture of the maxilla (186).—Necrosis of the maxilla (146).—Paralysis of the soft palate (100).

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

100. Diseases of the pharynx.

This title includes:

Abscess of fauces
 pharynx
 throat
 tonsil
 Amygdalitis
 Amygdalolith
 Angina
 Ludovici
 of tonsil
 Aphthous angina
 Catarrhal angina
 inflammation of fauces
 pharyngitis
 Cellulitis of pharynx
 Chronic exudative angina
 Cynanche tonsillaris
 Dilatation of pharynx
 stricture of pharynx
 Disease of fauces
 palate
 pharynx
 throat
 Elongation of uvula
 Enlargement of tonsil
 Erysipelatous angina
 Erythematous angina
 Follicular amygdalitis
 inflammation of pharynx
 pharyngitis
 tonsillitis
 Foreign body impacted in pharynx
 Gangrene of pharynx
 throat
 Gangrenous angina
 Glandular angina
 Granular angina
 inflammation of pharynx
 pharyngitis
 pharynx
 Herpetic angina
 Hypertrophy of tonsil
 Inflammation of pharynx
 tonsil
 throat
 Lacunar tonsillitis
 Ludwig's angina
 disease
 Mortification of throat
 Nasopharyngeal abscess
 Neuralgia of throat
 Neurosis of pharynx
 New growth of fauces (nonmalignant)
 pharynx (nonmalignant)

New growth of tonsil (nonmalignant)
 Papillary angina
 Paralysis of deglutition
 fauces
 palate
 pharynx
 soft palate
 throat
 velum palati
 Parenchymatous tonsillitis
 Perforation of pharynx
 Peritonsillar abscess
 ulcer
 Pharyngitis
 Pharyngotomy
 Phlegmon of throat
 Phlegmonous angina
 pharyngitis
 tonsillitis
 Postpharyngeal abscess
 Pultaceous angina
 Quinsy
 Retropharyngeal abscess
 gangrene
 Rupture of tonsil
 Septic disease of throat
 sore throat
 Simple angina
 Sore throat
 Spasm of pharynx
 Specific¹ growth in throat
 Streptococcic angina
 Stricture of pharynx
 Stridulous angina
 Subhyoid pharyngotomy
 Suppuration of tonsil
 Suppurative tonsillitis
 Tonsillitic angina
 Tonsillitis
 Tonsillopharyngeal abscess
 Tumor of pharynx
 throat
 tonsil
 uvula
 Ulcer of fauces
 palate
 pharynx
 throat
 tonsil
 Ulcerative pharyngitis
 tonsillitis
 Vincent's angina

This title does not include: Angina pectoris (80).—Cardiac angina (80).—Scarlatinal angina (7).—Diphtheritic paralysis (9).

¹ When "specific" means *syphilitic*, assign to (37).

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

101. Diseases of the œsophagus.

This title includes:

Abscess of œsophagus	Œsophagostomy
Dilatation of œsophagus	Œsophagotomy
Disease of œsophagus	Paralysis of œsophagus
Diverticulum of œsophagus	Perforation of œsophagus
Dysphagia	Rupture of œsophagus
Foreign body in œsophagus	Spasm of œsophagus
Inflammation of œsophagus	Spontaneous rupture of œsophagus
Necrotic œsophagitis	Stenosis of œsophagus
New growth of œsophagus (nonmalignant)	Stricture of œsophagus
Obstruction of œsophagus	Tumor of œsophagus
Œsophagiamus	Ulcer of œsophagus
Œsophagitis	

This title does not include: Cancer of the œsophagus (40).—Syphilitic stricture of the œsophagus (37).

102. Ulcer of the stomach.

This title includes:

Erosion of stomach	Perforating ulcer of stomach
Gastric erosion	Round ulcer
ulcer	of stomach
ulceration	Ulcer of peptic gland
Gastroduodenal ulcer	pylorus
Gastroœsophageal ulcer	stomach
Peptic ulcer	Ulcus rotundum
Perforating gastric ulcer	ventriculi

Frequent complications: Hæmatemesis.—Perforation of the stomach.—Peritonitis.—Subphrenic abscess.

103. Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted).

This title includes:

Abscess of pyloric valve	Degeneration of stomach
stomach	Derangement of stomach
Amylaceous dyspepsia (2y+)	Dilatation of stomach
Apepsia	Disease of stomach
Atonic dyspepsia	Displacement of stomach
Atony of stomach	Dyspepsia (2y+)
Atrophy of stomach	Engorgement of stomach
Bilious gastritis	Enlargement of stomach
indigestion	Eruclation
vomiting	Excessive appetite
Canker of stomach	Fermentation of stomach
Cardialgia	Fistula of stomach
Cardiospasm	Foreign body in stomach
Catarrh of stomach	Gangrene of stomach
Catarrhal dyspepsia (2y+)	Gastralgia
gastritis	Gastreclasis
gastrohepatitis	Gastreclomy
indigestion	Gastric atrophy
inflammation of stomach	catarrh
Cirrhosis of stomach	colic
Colic of stomach	convulsions
Concretion of stomach	derangement
Congenital dyspepsia (2y+)	disease
Congestion of stomach	fermentation
Contraction of pylorus	fistula
stomach	hæmorrhage
Deformity of stomach (acquired)	indigestion

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

103. Other diseases of the stomach, etc.—Continued.

This title includes:

Gastric necrosis	Necrosis of pylorus
neuralgia	Necrosis of stomach
neurasthenia	Nervous dyspepsia
toxæmia	indigestion
vertigo	Neuralgia of stomach
Gastritis	Neurotic dyspepsia
Gastrodynia	New growth of stomach (nonmalignant)
Gastroenterostomy	Obstruction of pylorus
Gastrogastrostomy	Organic disease of stomach
Gastrohepatic catarrh	lesion of stomach
inflammation	Paralysis of stomach
Gastrohepatitis	Parasitic disease of stomach
Gastromalacia	Paresis of stomach
Gastroplasty	Perforation of stomach (nontraumatic)
Gastroptosis	Pernicious vomiting (female, —15y, 45y+)
Gastrorrhagia	(male)
Gastrorrhaphy	Persistent vomiting (female, —15y, 45y+)
Gastrorrhœa	(male)
Gastrostenosis	Perversion of appetite
Gastrostomy	Phlegmonous gastritis
Gastrotomy	Pica
Glandular gastritis	Pylorectomy
Hæmatemesis	Pyloric incontinence
Hæmorrhage of stomach	Pyloroplasty
Hæmorrhagic gastritis	Pylorospasm
Heartburn	Pyrosis
Hour glass stomach	Regurgitation from stomach
Hyperæmia of stomach	Rupture of stomach
Hyperchlorhydria	Sclerosis of stomach
Hyperchylia gastrica	Sclerotic gastritis
Hyperemesis (unqualified)	Septic gastritis
Hypertrophic stenosis of pylorus	Softening of stomach
Hypertrophy of stomach	Spasm of stomach
Hypochlorhydria	Stenosis of pylorus
Indigestion	Stricture of cardia of stomach
Induration of stomach	pylorus
Inertia of stomach	stomach
Inflammation of stomach	Suppurative gastritis
Irritation of stomach	Ulcerative gastritis
Laceration of stomach (not external violence)	Uncontrollable vomiting (female, —15y, 45y+)
Lardaceous disease of stomach	(male)
Loss of appetite	Vomiting
Nausea	of blood

This title does not include: Gastroenteritis (104 or 105 according to age). Uncontrollable vomiting in cases of women between 15 and 45 years of age (134).

DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.

NOTE.—As the terms included under titles 104 and 105 are substantially identical, the distinction being with respect to the ages of decedents as *under* or *over* two years of age, it is unnecessary to give separate lists.

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS—Continued.

104. Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years).

105. Diarrhoea and enteritis (2 years and over).

For the following terms included under the above titles, compile deaths of infants under 2 years of age under title No. 104 and deaths of persons aged 2 years and over under title No. 105:

Amylaceous dyspepsia (—2y) ¹	Epidemic diarrhoea
Athrepsia	enteritis
Bilious colic	gastroenteritis
diarrhoea	Erosion of intestine
Bloody diarrhoea	Exudative colitis
Bowel complaint	Fermental diarrhoea
Catarrh of abdomen	enteritis
bowel	Fermentation in intestine
intestine	Flagellate diarrhoea
Catarrhal colitis	Flatulent colic
diarrhoea	Follicular enteritis
dyspepsia (—2y) ¹	ileocolitis
enteritis	Gangrenous colitis
gastroduodenitis	enteritis
gastroenteritis	Gastrocolitis
ileocolitis	Gastroduodenal catarrh
Cholera infantum	Gastroduodenitis
Choleraic diarrhoea ¹	Gastroenteric catarrh
Choleric diarrhoea ¹	infection
enteritis ¹	Gastroenteritis
Chronic cholera	Gastrointestinal atrophy
Colic	catarrh
of abdomen	convulsions
intestine	dyspepsia
Colitis	indigestion
Coloenteritis	infection
Congenital dyspepsia (—2y) ¹	inflammation
Congestion of bowel	intoxication
intestine	irritation
Congestive enteritis	toxoinfection
gastroenteritis	ulceration
Croupous colitis	Green diarrhoea
enteritis	stools
Diarrhoea	Hæmorrhagic colitis
due to food	enteritis
Diarrhoeal enteritis	gastroenteritis
gastritis	Hyperæmia of intestine
Dry colic	Ileocolitis
Duodenal ulcer	Infantile athrepsia
Duodenitis	colic
Dyspepsia (—2y) ¹	diarrhoea
Dyspeptic diarrhoea	enteritis
Endemic diarrhoea	Infection of intestine
Enteric catarrh	Infective diarrhoea
convulsions	enteritis
infection	gastroenteritis
intoxication	Inflammation of alimentary canal
Enteritis	bowel
Enterocolitis	colon
Enterogastritis	intestine
Enteroperitonitis	Inflammatory colic

¹ "Dyspepsia" is regularly included under title No. 103, but when returned for infants under 2 years (usually intestinal indigestion), is assigned to title 104. Similarly, "choleric form" diarrhoea and enteritis are assigned to title No. 13 for ages over 2 years.

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS—Continued.

Inflammatory diarrhoea	Septic diarrhoea
Intestinal autointoxication (—2y)	enteritis
colic	gastroenteritis
convulsions	Sigmoiditis
cramps	Simple enteritis
dyspepsia	Spasmodic colic
indigestion	Specific enteritis
infection ¹	Sporadic diarrhoea
intoxication	Spurious hydrocephalus
marasmus	Subacute enteritis
rhachitis	enterocolitis
spasms	inflammation of bowel
toxæmia	intestine
toxoinfection	milk infection
Irritation of bowel	Summer complaint
intestine	diarrhoea
Membranous colitis	Ulcer of colon
enteritis	duodenum
enterocolitis	intestine
ileocolitis	Ulceration of bowel
Milk infection	colon
Mucoenteritis	ileum
Mucous colitis	intestine
disease	Ulcerative colitis
enteritis	enteritis
Mycotic diarrhoea	enterocolitis
Necrotic colitis	ileocolitis
Perforating ulcer of intestine	perforation of intestine
Phlegmonous enteritis	Uncontrollable diarrhoea
Purging	Zymotic diarrhoea
Sarcinal infection	enteritis
Senile diarrhoea	gastroenteritis
Septic colitis	

These titles do not include: Tuberculous enteritis (31).

106. Ankylostomiasis.

This title includes:

Ankylostomiasis	Miners' anemia
Egyptian chlorosis	chlorosis
Epidemic anæmia	Necatoriasis
Hookworm disease	Uncinariasis

107. Intestinal parasites.

This title includes:

Ascariasis	Rectal bilharziasis
Ascaris lumbricoides	Round worm
Bilharziasis	Tænia mediocanellata
Bothriocephalus latus	solium
Cestodes	Tæniasis
Coccidiasis	Tapeworm
Distoma hepaticum	Trematodes
Distomiasis	Trichiniasis
Helminthiasis	Trichinosis
Parasite of appendix	Trichocephalus
intestinal wall	dispar
intestine	Worm colic
Parasitic disease of intestine	fever
rectum	Worms in intestine

¹ This term can not, in American practice, be given the assignment of the French Manual, title No. 110. As used in this country, it is assignable to 104 or 106, according to age. The great majority of the deaths ascribed to this cause in the United States are those of children under 2 years of age, occurring during the heated season.

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

108. Appendicitis and typhlitis.

This title includes:

Abscess of appendix
iliac fossa
vermiform appendix

Appendectomy

Appendicitis

Appendicular abscess

Cæcitis

Catarrhal appendicitis

Fulminating appendicitis

Gangrenous appendicitis

Iliac phlegmon

Inflammation of appendix
cæcum

Perforative appendicitis

Pericæcal abscess

Perityphlitic abscess

Perityphlitis

Phlegmon of iliac fossa

Postcæcal abscess

Recurrent appendicitis

Ruptured appendix

Septic thrombosis of appendix

Sloughing appendix

Suppurative appendicitis

Tumor of appendix

Typhlitis

Typhlodicliditis

This title does not include: Abscess of the pelvis in the male (144).—Abscess of the pelvis in the female (130).—Periuterine abscess (130).—Pelvic suppuration in the male (144).—Pelvic suppuration in the female (130).

109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction.

NOTE.—This title may be subdivided as indicated below.

(1) **Hernia.**

This subtitle includes:

Adhesion of hernial sac

Breach

Bubonocoele

Congenital hernia

inguinal hernia

rupture

Diaphragmatic hernia

of stomach

Direct inguinal hernia

Double inguinal hernia

Dropsy of hernial sac

Enterocoele

Epigastric hernia

Epiplacoele

External hernia

inguinal hernia

Femoral hernia

Funicular inguinal hernia

Gangrenous hernia

Hernia

of intestine

scrotum

spleen

stomach

umbilicus

Hernial cholera

colic

gangrene

Herniotomy

Incarcerated hernia

Infantile inguinal hernia

Inflammation of hernial sac

Inguinal hernia

(bubonocoele)

Internal hernia

inguinal hernia

Interstitial hernia

Intestinal hernia

Intraabdominal hernia

Intraparietal hernia

Irreducible hernia

Ischiadic hernia

Ischiorectal hernia

Kelotomy

Laceration of hernial sac

Lumbar hernia

Merocele

Oblique inguinal hernia

Obturator hernia

Omental hernia

Perineal hernia

Pudendal hernia

Retroperitoneal hernia

Rupture

of bowel

diaphragm

intestine

Sarcepiplacoele

Sarcepiplomphalocoele

Sarcepiplacoele

Sciatic hernia

Scrotal hernia

Strangulated epigastric hernia

femoral hernia

hernia

inguinal hernia

internal hernia

ischiadic hernia

ischiorectal hernia

lumbar hernia

obturator hernia

umbilical hernia

ventral hernia

Suppuration of hernial sac

Umbilical hernia

Vaginal hernia

Ventral hernia

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

109. Hernia, intestinal obstruction—Continued.

(2) Intestinal obstruction.

This subtitle includes:

Artificial anus
 Constriction of intestine
 Contraction of bowel
 intestine
 Enterostenosis
 Ileus
 Infarction of bowel
 intestine
 Internal strangulation
 Intestinal obstruction
 Intussusception
 of bowel
 intestine
 viscera
 Invagination
 of bowel
 intestine
 Obstruction of alimentary canal
 bowel
 intestine
 Occlusion of bowel
 intestine

Stenosis of bowel
 intestine
 sigmoid flexure
 Stercoral tumor
 vomiting
 Stoppage of bowel
 intestine
 Strangulation of bowel
 intestine
 Stricture of bowel
 colon
 duodenum
 intestine
 sigmoid flexure
 Telescoped bowel
 intestine
 Twist of bowel
 Unnatural anus
 Volvulus
 of intestine
 Vomiting of fecal matter

*This subtitle does not include: Laparotomy (unqualified) (189).**Frequent complication: Peritonitis.*

110. Other diseases of the intestines.

This title includes:

Abdominal neuralgia
 tyimpanites
 Abscess of anus
 bowel
 colon
 intestine
 Meckel's diverticulum
 rectum
 Acquired diverticulum of intestine
 Adenitis of intestine
 Adhesion of intestine
 Anal ulcer
 Atony of intestine
 Atresia of rectum
 Atrophy of intestine
 Calculus of intestine
 Cellulitis of anus
 Colectomy
 Colibacillosis
 Colotomy
 Compression of intestine (nontraumatic)
 Concretion of intestine
 Constipation
 Copraemia
 Coprostasis
 Costiveness
 Degeneration of intestine

Dilatation of colon
 intestine
 sphincter ani
 Disease of alimentary canal
 anus
 bowel
 intestine
 rectum
 Diverticulitis
 Diverticulum of intestine
 Enlargement of rectum
 Enteralgia
 Enterectomy
 Enteric paralysis
 Enterolith
 Enteroptosis
 Enterorrhagia
 Enterorrhaphy
 Enterostomy
 Enterotomy
 Fæcal abscess
 fistula
 impaction
 obstruction
 Fissure of anus
 Fistula in ano
 of intestine

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

110. Other diseases of the intestines—Continued.

This title includes:

Fistula of ischiorectal fossa
rectum
Foreign body in alimentary canal
appendix
intestine
rectum
Gangrene of anus
bowel
intestine
rectum
Gastroenteric hæmorrhage
Gastrointestinal hæmorrhage
Glénard's disease
Hæmorrhage of anus
bowel
intestine
rectum
Hypertrophy of intestine
Impacted fæces
Impaction of bowel
colon
fæces
intestine
rectum
Inflammation of anus
rectum
Intestinal anastomosis
autointoxication (2y+)
neurosis
Intestinouterine fistula
Intraperitoneal hæmorrhage
Ischial abscess
Ischiorectal abscess.
fistula
hæmatocele
Laceration of anus
intestine
rectum
Lardaceous degeneration of intestine
disease of intestine
Malignant œdema of rectum
Melæna
neonatorum (3m+)
Meteorism
Mortification of bowel
intestine
Neuralgia of bowel
intestine
New growth of anus (nonmalignant)
rectum (nonmalignant)
Obstipation
Organic disease of intestine

Organic lesion of intestine
Paralysis of bowel
colon
digestive organs
intestine
Paresis of bowel
intestine
Perforation of bowel
intestine
Periproctitis
Perirectal abscess
cellulitis
Polypus of rectum
Procidentia recti
Proctalgia
Proctectomy
Proctitis
Proctoceles
Proctoptosis
Prolapse of anus
rectum
Pseudomembranous enteritis
Psilosis
Rectitis
Rectocele
Rectovaginal fistula
Resection of bowel
intestine
Rupture of duodenum
rectum
Sloughing of rectum
Spasm of rectum
Splanchnoptosis
Sprue (psilosis)
Stercoræmia
Stercoral fever
fistula
infiltration
Stricture of anus
rectum
Suppuration of bowel
intestine
Suture of intestine
Tumor of anus
intestine
rectum
Tympanites
of intestine
Ulceration of anus
rectum
Uterofæcal fistula
Uterointestinal fistula

This title does not include: Urinary fistulas even when they affect the rectum (125).—Artificial anus (109).—Unnatural anus (109).—Imperforate anus (150).—Stercoral tumor (109).—Intestinal invagination or its synonyms (109).—Typhilitis (108).—Perityphilitis (108).

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

111. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.*This title includes:*

Acute atrophy of liver
 infective jaundice
 parenchymatous hepatitis
 yellow atrophy of liver
 Icterus gravis
 Malignant hepatitis (1y+)
 icterus (1y+)
 jaundice (1y+)

Parenchymatous hepatitis
 Pernicious icterus
 Weil's disease
 Yellow atrophy of liver

This title does not include: Icterus (unqualified) (115).—Chronic icterus (115).—Icterus of the newborn (151).

112. Hydatid tumor of the liver.*This title includes:*

Cysticercus cellulose
 of liver
 Echinococcus
 cyst of liver
 of liver
 Hydatid (unqualified)
 cyst

Hydatid cyst of liver
 disease
 of liver
 tumor
 of liver

113. Cirrhosis of the liver.*This title includes:*

Alcoholic cirrhosis
 of liver
 hepatitis
 liver
 Amyloid degeneration of liver
 liver
 Atrophic cirrhosis
 of liver
 Biliary cirrhosis
 Chronic atrophy of liver
 catarrhal hepatitis
 cirrhosis of liver
 enlargement of liver.
 fibrous hepatitis
 hepatitis.
 hypertrophic hepatitis
 induration of liver
 inflammation of liver
 interstitial hepatitis
 Cirrhosis (unqualified)
 of Laënnec
 liver
 Congenital cirrhosis of liver (1y+)
 hepatic cirrhosis (1y+)
 Contracted liver

Fatty degeneration of liver
 liver
 Fibroid liver
 Granular liver
 Hanot's disease
 Hepatic ascites
 cirrhosis
 sclerosis
 Hobnail liver
 Hypertrophic cirrhosis
 of liver
 Induration of liver
 Interstitial cirrhosis
 of liver
 hepatitis
 Lardaceous degeneration of liver
 liver
 Large waxy liver
 Malarial cirrhosis
 Portal cirrhosis
 Sclerosis of liver
 Slow atrophy of liver
 Steatosis of liver
 Waxy degeneration of liver
 liver

This title does not include: Organic lesion of the liver (115).—Hypertrophy of the liver (115).
Frequent complications: Dropsy.—Hæmorrhage.—Pneumonia.—Tuberculosis.

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

114. Biliary calculi.

This title includes:

Biliary calculus	Gall stones
colic	in intestine
lithiasis	Hepatic calculus
Calculus of gall bladder	colic
liver.	Impacted calculus of liver
Cholæmic gall stones	gall stones
Cholelithiasis	Impaction of gall bladder
Colic from gall stones	

115. Other diseases of the liver.

This title includes:

Abcess of gall bladder	Cyst of gall bladder
liver	duct
Acholia	liver
Acquired deformity of liver	Degeneration of liver
Acute catarrhal hepatitis (1y+)	Diffuse hepatitis
jaundice (1y+)	suppurative hepatitis
cirrhosis of liver	Dilatation of gall bladder
enlargement of liver	duct
fibrous hepatitis	Disease of liver
hepatitis (1y+)	Displacement of liver
hypertrophic hepatitis	Dropsy of liver
induration of liver	Empyema of gall bladder
inflammation of liver	Enlargement of liver
interstitial hepatitis	Fibroid tumor of liver
Adhesion of gall bladder	Gangrene of gall bladder
Amœbic abscess of liver	duct
Angiocholecystitis	Gastrohepatic congestion
Angiocholitis	disease
Atrophy of gall bladder	Hæmatogenous icterus (1y+)
liver	jaundice (1y+)
Biliary fistula	Hæmorrhage of liver
obstruction	Hæmorrhagic icterus (1y+)
poisoning	jaundice (1y+)
toxæmia	Hepatalgia
Black jaundice (1y+)	Hepatectomy
Catarrh of bile duct	Hepatic abscess
liver	catarrh
Catarrhal cholangitis	congestion
cholecystitis	disease
hepatitis (1y+)	dropsy
icterus (1y+)	fever
jaundice (1y+)	hypertrophy
Cholæmia	obstruction
Cholangitis	ulcer
Cholecystectomy	Hepatitis (1y+)
Cholecystenterostomy	Hepatocystitis
Cholecystitis	Hepatoptosis
Cholecystotomy	Hyperæmia of liver
Choledochitis	Hypertrophic hepatitis
Choledochotomy	Hypertrophy of gall bladder
Cholesteræmia	duct
Choluria	liver
Chronic catarrhal jaundice	Icterus (1y+)
Congenital icterus (1y+)	Infectious cholecystitis
Congestion of liver	Inflammation of bile duct
Contraction of gall bladder	capsule of liver
duct	gall bladder

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

115. Other diseases of the liver—Continued.

This title includes:

Inflammation of gall duct hepatic duct liver	Pigmentary degeneration of liver Plugging of gall bladder duct
Jaundice (1y+)	Portal obstruction phlebitis
Liver complaint trouble	Prolapse of liver
Morbus regius	Pyæmia of liver
Necrosis of gall bladder liver	Result of tight lacing on liver
New growth of gall bladder (nonmalignant) duct (nonmalignant) liver (nonmalignant)	Rupture of bile duct gall bladder duct
Nutmeg liver	Septic hepatitis jaundice (1y+)
Obstruction of bile duct common duct gall bladder duct liver portal circulation vein	Stenosis of bile duct gall duct
Obstructive cholecystitis icterus (1y+) jaundice (1y+)	Stricture of common duct gall bladder duct
Occlusion of bile duct gall duct	Subhepatic abscess
Organic disease of liver lesion of liver	Suppuration of gall bladder
Paralysis of liver	Suppurative cholangitis cholecystitis choledochitis hepatitis inflammation of liver
Parasitic disease of gall bladder duct liver	Suture of liver
Perforation of bile duct gall bladder duct	Torpid liver
Pericholecystitis	Toxic jaundice
Perihepatitis	Tropical abscess of liver
Pick's disease	Tumefaction of liver
	Tumor of bile duct gall bladder duct liver
	Ulcer of gall bladder duct liver
	Yellow jaundice (1y+)

This title does not include: Icterus gravis (111).—Icterus of the newborn (151).

116. Diseases of the spleen.

This title includes:

Abscess of spleen	Infection of spleen
Amyloid degeneration of spleen spleen	Inflammation of capsule of spleen spleen
Apoplexy of spleen	Interstitial splenitis
Atrophy of spleen	Lardaceous degeneration of spleen disease of spleen
Congestion of spleen	Megalosplenism
Cyst of spleen	Necrosis of spleen
Disease of accessory spleen spleen	New growth of spleen (nonmalignant)
Displacement of spleen	Organic disease of spleen lesion of spleen
Enlargement of spleen	Parasitic disease of spleen
Erosion of spleen	Perisplenitis
Fibroid growth of spleen	Rupture of spleen
Fibrosis of spleen	Splenectomy
Hæmorrhage of spleen	Splenitis
Hydatid cyst of spleen	Splenocèle
Hypertrophy of spleen	Splenopathy
Infarction of spleen	

V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—Continued.

116. Diseases of the spleen—Continued.

This title includes:

plenoptosis
plenotomy
pontaneous rupture of spleen

Tumor of spleen
Wandering spleen
Waxy spleen

This title does not include: Diseases of the spleen due to leuchæmia (53) or to malarial cachexia (4) anti's disease (54).—Tuberculosis (34), or cancer (45): of the spleen.

117. Simple peritonitis (nonpuerperal).

NOTE.—When a female of childbearing age (approximately 15 to 44 years) is reported to have died from "Peritonitis," without further explanation, return the certificate to the physician for an explicit statement as to whether the condition was or was not puerperal. See also page 117.

This title includes:

Abdominal adhesion
Abscess of Douglas's cul-de-sac
 omentum
 peritonæum
Adhesion of peritonæum
 stomach
Adhesive peritonitis
Congenital peritonitis (3m+)
Cyst of peritonæum
Diffuse peritonitis
Disseminated peritonitis
Epiplöitis
Fibrinous peritonitis
Fibropurulent peritonitis
Foreign body in peritonæum
Gangrene of omentum
General peritonitis
 purulent peritonitis
 septic peritonitis
Hæmorrhagic peritonitis
Inflammation of peritonæum
Local peritonitis

Mesenteric abscess
Metroperitonitis (nonpuerperal)
Multiple septic peritonitis
Parasitic disease of peritonæum
Pelvic lymphangitis
 peritonitis
Pelvipерitonitis (nonpuerperal)
Perforative peritonitis
Peritoneal infection (nonpuerperal or un-
 qualified)
 septicæmia
Peritonitis
 from perforation
Phlegmonous peritonitis
Postoperative peritonitis
Purulent peritonitis
Septic peritonitis
Serofibrinous peritonitis
Simple peritonitis (not puerperal)
Subacute general peritonitis
Suppurative peritonitis
Traumatic peritonitis

This title does not include: Tuberculous peritonitis (31).—Cancer of the peritonæum (41).—Puerperal peritonitis (137).—Rheumatic peritonitis (47).

118. Other diseases of the digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).

This title includes:

Abdominal abscess
Abscess of abdomen
 pancreas
Apoplectic pancreatitis
Apoplexy of pancreas
Atrophy of pancreas
Calculus of pancreas
Cirrhosis of pancreas
Cyst of pancreas
Cystic pancreatitis
Degeneration of pancreas
Dilatation of duct of pancreas
Disease of digestive system (unqualified)
 pancreas
Fibrous pancreatitis
Gangrene of pancreas
Gangrenous pancreatitis

Hæmorrhage of pancreas
Hæmorrhagic cyst of pancreas
 pancreatitis
Inflammation of pancreas
Interstitial pancreatitis
Necrosis of pancreas
New growth of pancreas (nonmalignant)
Obstruction of pancreatic duct
Pancreatitis
Parasitic disease of pancreas
Stone in pancreatic duct
Subacute pancreatitis
Subdiaphragmatic abscess
Subphrenic abscess
Suppuration of pancreas
Suppurative pancreatitis
Tumor of pancreas

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.

119. Acute nephritis.

NOTE.—When acute nephritis is a sequel of an infective disease, e. g., scarlet fever, the disease causing the nephritis should be stated as the cause of death. Terminations of symptoms of a chronic nephritis should not be reported as acute nephritis. In lists under (119) and (120) the expression "inflammation of the kidney" may be understood wherever the word "nephritis" occurs.

This title includes:

Acute albuminous nephritis
albuminuria
alcoholic nephritis
Bright's disease
catarrhal nephritis
desquamative nephritis
diffuse nephritis
epithelial nephritis
exudative nephritis
glomerulonephritis
hæmorrhagic nephritis
inflammation of kidney

Acute interstitial nephritis
nephritis
parenchymatous nephritis
renal dropsy
tubal nephritis
tubular nephritis
Desquamative nephritis
Glomerular nephritis
Glomerulonephritis
Infantile nephritis
Infectious nephritis
Subacute nephritis

This title does not include: Scarlatinal nephritis (7).—Chronic nephritis (120).—Tuberculous nephritis (34).—Puerperal nephritis (138).—Nephritis from lead poisoning (57).
Complications: Anasarca.—Convulsions.

120. Bright's disease.

NOTE.—See note under preceding title.

This title includes:

Albuminous nephritis
Albuminuria
Albuminuric retinitis
Alcoholic nephritis
Amyloid degeneration of kidney
kidney
Atrophy of kidney
Bright's disease
Cardiorenal sclerosis
Catarrhal nephritis
Chalazonephritis
Chronic albuminous nephritis
albuminuria
alcoholic nephritis
Bright's disease
catarrhal nephritis
diffuse nephritis
epithelial nephritis
exudative nephritis
glomerulonephritis
hæmorrhagic nephritis
inflammation of kidney
interstitial nephritis
nephritis
parenchymatous nephritis
tubal nephritis
tubular nephritis
Cirrhosis of kidney
Cirrhotic Bright's disease
Contracted kidney
Contracting granular kidney

Croupous nephritis
Degeneration of kidney
Diffuse nephritis
interstitial nephritis
Epithelial nephritis
Exudative nephritis
Fatty degeneration of kidney
Fibrosis of kidney
Gouty kidney
Granular kidney
Hæmorrhagic nephritis
Hypertrophic interstitial nephritis
Inflammation of kidney
Interstitial nephritis
Lardaceous degeneration of kidney
kidney
Large white kidney
of nephritis
Nephritis
Parenchymatous nephritis
Postoperative nephritis
uræmia
Posturæmic abscess
Purulent nephritis
Renal albuminuria
asthma
cirrhosis
dropsy
retinitis
sclerosis
Rheumatic inflammation of kidney

I.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—Continued.

120. Bright's disease—Continued.

This title includes:

clerosis of kidney
eptic nephritis
 uræmia
teatosis of kidney
tubal nephritis
tubular nephritis
Uræmia
Uræmic aphasia
 apoplexy
 coma
 convulsions
 delirium
 dementia

Uræmic dropsy
 dyspnoea
 eclampsia
 fever
 intoxication
 mania
 paralysis
 poisoning
 toxæmia
 vomiting
Waxy degeneration of kidney
 kidney

This title does not include: Organic lesion of the kidneys (122).—Puerperal uræmia (138).—Cardiac albuminuria (79).

Frequent complications: Anasarca.—Dropsy.—Convulsions.—Hæmorrhages.—Cerebral apoplexy.—Pneumonia.

121. Chyluria.

This title includes:

Chyluria
Galacturia
Hæmatochyluria
Lipæmia
Lipuria

Milky urine
Nonfilarial chyluria
Piarrhæmia
Tropical hæmaturia

This title does not include: Hæmaturia (unqualified) (122).

122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa.

This title includes:

Abscess of kidney
Albumosuria
Alkaptonuria
Anuria
Ascending nephritis
Catarrh of kidney
Congestion of kidney
Consecutive nephritis
Cyst of kidney
Cystic degeneration of kidney
 disease of kidney
Cystinuria
Cystopyelitis
Decapsulation of kidney
Disease of kidney
 ureter
Displaced kidney
Disseminated suppurative nephritis
Double pyonephrosis
Ectopic kidney
Fistula of kidney
Floating kidney
Hæmatinuria
Hæmatonephrosis
Hæmatoporphyrinuria
Hæmaturia

Hæmoglobinuria
Hæmorrhage of kidney
Hydatid cyst of kidney
Hydronephrosis
Hyperæmia of kidney
Hypertrophy of kidney
Inaction of kidney
Infarct of kidney
Intermittent hæmaturia
Ischuria
Lithuria
Melanuria
Movable kidney
Necrosis of kidney
Nephralgia
Nephrectomy
Nephritic abscess
 paralysis
Nephroplegia
Nephroptosis
Nephropyosis
Nephrorrhagia
Nephrorrhaphy
Nephrotomy
New growth of kidney (nonmalignant)
Obstruction of kidney

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA—Continued.

122. Other diseases of the kidneys and annexa—Continued.

This title includes:

Organic disease of kidney	Pyonephrosis
lesion of kidney	Renal abscess
Oxaluria	cachexia
Paralysis of kidney	catarrh
Paranephric tumor	congestion
Parasitic disease of kidney	cyst
Paroxysmal hæmatinuria	disease
hæmaturia	ectopia
hæmoglobinuria	hæmaturia
Perinephric abscess	hyperæmia
phlegmon	insufficiency
tumor	Septic kidney
Perinephritic abscess	Stoppage of urine
Perinephritis	Suppression of urine
Perirenal abscess	Suppurative nephritis
Phosphaturia	pyelitis
Polycystic kidney	Surgical kidney
Puncture of kidney (nontraumatic)	Suture of kidney
Purulent perinephritis	Tumor of kidney
Pyelitic uræmia	Ulceration of kidney
Pyelitis	Uric acid infarction (ly+)
Pyelonephritis	Urinary suppression
Pyonephritis	Urodialysis

This title does not include: Diseases of the suprarenal glands (52).

123. Calculi of the urinary passages.

This title includes:

Calculus disease	Lithiasis
pyelitis	Lithoclasty
pyelonephritis	Lithotomy
pyonephrosis	Lithotrity
Calculus	Nephritic calculus
of bladder	colic
kidney	Nephrolithiasis
pelvis of kidney	Nephrolithotomy
ureter	Pyonephrosis from calculus
urethra	Renal calculus
urinary duct	colic
passage	Stone
tract	in bladder
Cystic calculus	kidney
Gravel (urinary)	Ureteral colic
Impacted calculus of kidney	Ureterolithotomy
ureter	Urinary calculus
urethra	lithiasis
renal calculus	Vesical calculus

This title does not include: Prostatic calculi (126).

124. Diseases of the bladder.

This title includes:

Abscess of bladder	Cystoplegia
Acquired deformity of bladder	Cystoptosis
Atony of bladder	Cystorrhagia
Bacteriuria	Cystoscopy
Catarrh of bladder	Cystotomy
Catarrhal cystitis	Disease of bladder
Cyst of ureter	urinary bladder
Cystic uræmia	Distention of bladder
Cystitis	Dysuria
Cystocele	Epicystotomy

—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—Continued.

124. Diseases of the bladder—Continued.

This title includes:

Calculus of bladder
 Foreign body in bladder
 Gangrenous cystitis
 Hemorrhage of bladder
 Hernia of bladder
 Hypertrophy of bladder
 Incontinence of urine
 Inertia of bladder
 Inflammation of bladder
 Inversion of bladder
 Malignant cystitis
 Neuralgia of bladder
 Neurosis of bladder
 New growth of bladder (nonmalignant)
 Papilloma of bladder
 Paralysis of bladder
 Parasitic disease of bladder
 Paralysis of bladder
 Pericystitis
 Perivesical inflammation
 Prolapse of bladder
 Puncture of bladder
 Purulent cystitis
 Pyocystitis
 Pyuria
 Rectovesical abscess

Retention of urine
 Rupture of bladder
 Section of bladder
 Septic cystitis
 Sloughing of bladder
 Spasm of bladder
 Specific cystitis
 Suppuration of bladder
 Suppurative cystitis
 Suprapubic cystotomy
 Suture of bladder
 Tapping of bladder
 Tumor of bladder
 Ulceration of bladder
 Urethral catarrh
 Urinary fever
 obstruction
 sepsis
 Vesical abscess
 catarrh
 hemorrhage
 inertia
 infection
 paralysis
 paresis
 Villous tumor of bladder (nonmalignant)

This title does not include: Hæmaturia (unqualified) (122).—Urinary fistulas even when they involve the bladder (125).—Cystosarcoma (45).

125. Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess, etc.

This title includes:

Abscess of urethra
 Ankylourethria
 Caruncle of urethra
 Dilatation of stricture of urethra
 Disease of urethra (unqualified)
 urinary organ
 tract
 External urethrotomy
 Extravasation of urine
 Fistula of bladder
 perinæum
 urethra
 vagina
 Foreign body in urethra
 Hemorrhage of urethra
 Ileovesical fistula
 Infiltration of urine
 Internal urethrotomy
 Intestino-vesical fistula
 Laceration of urethra (not external violence)
 New growth of urethra (nonmalignant)
 Obstruction of urinary organs
 Organic stricture of urethra
 Perineal section
 Periurethral abscess
 phlegmon
 Prolapse of urethra
 Rectourethral fistula

Rectovesical fistula
 Rupture of urethra
 Stricture (unqualified)
 of urethra
 Traumatic stricture of urethra
 urethral fever
 Tumor of urethra
 Ulcer of urethra
 Urethral fever
 Urethralgia
 Urethritis (not gonorrhœal)
 Urethroplasty
 Urethrorrectal fistula
 Urethrorrhagia
 Urethrorrhaphy
 Urethrotomy
 Urethrovaginal fistula
 Urethrovesical fistula
 Urinæmia
 Urinary abscess
 fistula
 infection
 infiltration
 intoxication
 toxæmia
 Uterovesical fistula
 Vesicometorectal fistula
 Vesicoperineal fistula
 Vesicovaginal fistula

This title does not include: Urethral catarrh (124).—Retention of urine (124).—Uræmia (120).

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—Continued.

126. Diseases of the prostate.

This title includes:

Abscess of prostate
Adenoma of prostate
Calculus of prostate
Cyst of prostate
Disease of prostate
Enlargement of prostate
Fibroma of prostate
Hæmorrhage of prostate

Hypertrophy of prostate
Inflammation of prostate
New growth of prostate (nonmalignant)
Prostatectomy
Prostatitis
Prostatotomy
Prostatocystitis
Tumor of prostate

This title does not include: Cancer of the prostate (45).—Tuberculosis of the prostate (34).

127. Nonvenereal diseases of the male genital organs.

This title includes:

Abscess of Cowper's gland
epididymis
genital organ (male)
penis
scrotum
seminal vesicle
spermatic cord
testicle
Acquired deformity of penis
Amputation of penis
Castration (male)
Cellulitis of scrotum
Chylous hydrocele
Circumcision
Cyst of epididymis
testicle
Dermoid cyst of testicle
Diffuse hæmatocele of spermatic cord
Disease of genital organ (male) (non-
venereal)
scrotum
testicle
Encysted hydrocele
Epididymitis
Fistula of scrotum
Fungus of testicle
Funiculitis
Granuloma pudendorum (male)
Hæmatocele (male)
of cord
scrotum
spermatic cord
testicle
tunica vaginalis

Hæmatoma of spermatic cord (nonma-
matic)
Hernia of testicle
Hydrocele
of spermatic cord
tunica vaginalis
Infantile hydrocele
Inflammation of penis
scrotum
spermatic cord
testicle
tunica vaginalis
Malassez's disease
New growth of penis (nonmalignant)
scrotum (nonmalignant)
spermatic cord (nonmalig-
nant)
testicle (nonmalignant)
Nonfilarial elephantiasis of scrotum
Orchidectomy
Orchitis
Paraphimosis
Pelvic hæmatocele (male)
Periorchitis
Phimosis (not congenital)
Septic orchitis
Sloughing of scrotum
Spermatocele
Traumatic orchitis
Tumor of penis
scrotum
testicle
Ulcer of penis
Vaginalitis

This title does not include: Cancer of the testicle (45).—Tuberculosis of the testicle (34).—Sarcoidosis of the testicle (45).—Syphilitic sarcocele (37).—Varicocele (83).

**VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—Continued.**

128. Uterine hæmorrhage (nonpuerperal).

This title includes:

Excessive menstruation	Menorrhagia
Flooding (nonpuerperal)	Metrorrhagia
Hæmorrhage of uterus (nonpuerperal)	Tamponing of uterus
womb (nonpuerperal)	vagina
Hæmorrhagic metritis	Uterine hæmorrhage (nonpuerperal)
Intrauterine hæmorrhage	

129. Uterine tumor (noncancerous).

This title includes:

Bleeding fibroid (female)	Fungous growth of uterus
Cystic degeneration of uterus	Huguier's disease
Deciduoma	Hysteromyoma
Fibrocyst of uterus	Hysteromyomectomy
Fibroid body of uterus	Multiple fibroid
of cervix of uterus	Myoma of uterus
uterus	New growth of uterus (nonmalignant)
tumor of female genital organ	Polypus of uterus
uterus	Recurrent cyst of uterus
Fibroma (female)	Submucous fibroid (female)
of uterus	Tumor of uterus
Fibromyoma	
of uterus	

130. Other diseases of the uterus.

This title includes:

Abdominal hysterectomy	Displacement of uterus
Ablation of uterus	Distention of uterus
Abscess of neck of uterus	Division of cervix uteri
uterine ligament	Dysmenorrhœa
uterus	Eccrosis (nonpuerperal)
Absent menstruation	Endometritis
Amenorrhœa	Endotrachelitis
Amputation of cervix	Erosion of cervix uteri
Anteflexion of uterus	uterus
Anteversion of uterus	Exfoliative dysmenorrhœa
Atresia of uterus	Falling of womb
Atrophy of uterus	Fistula of uterus
Catarrh of cervical canal	Gangrene of uterus
cervix uteri	Hæmatometra
uterus	Hernia of uterus
vagina	Hydrometra
Catarrhal inflammation of uterus	Hyperplasia of uterus
vagina	Hypertrophy of neck of uterus
metritis	uterus
Cervical catarrh	Hysterectomy
metritis	Hysterotomy
Change of life	Imperforate cervix uteri
Climacteric disease	Inflammation of cervix uteri
Curetting of uterus	uterus
Diffuse pelvic cellulitis (female)	Inversion of uterus (nonpuerperal)
Dilatation of cervix uteri	Laceration of cervix uteri (nonpuerperal)
Disease of cervix	uterus (nonpuerperal)
pelvic organs (female)	Latent menstruation
uterus	Laterocession of uterus

VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—Continued.

130. Other diseases of the uterus—Continued.

This title includes:

Lateroversion of uterus	Precocious menstruation
Leucorrhœa	Precocity
Malposition of uterus	Procidencia of uterus
Membranous dysmenorrhœa	uteri
menstruation	Prolapse of uterus
Menopause	vagina
Metritis	Prolapsus (female)
Metrotomy	Purulent endometritis
Obstruction of uterus	Pyometra
Occlusion of cervical canal	Repair of lacerated cervix uteri
uterus	Retained menses
Old laceration of cervix uteri	Retrocession of uterus
Organic disease of uterus	Retroflexion of uterus
lesion of uterus	Retrouterine abscess
Painful menstruation	phlegmon
Paramenia	Retroversion of uterus
Parametritis	Rupture of uterus (nonpuerperal)
Parasitic disease of uterus	Scanty menstruation
Parauterine abscess (nonpuerperal)	Septic endometritis
Pelvic abscess (female)	metritis
cellulitis (female)	phlebitis of uterus
inflammation (female)	Stricture of cervical canal
phlegmon (female)	uterus
Perforation of uterus	Suppression of menstruation
Perimetric abscess	Suppurative metritis
Perimetritic abscess	Suprapelvic abscess
phlegmon	Supravaginal amputation of cervix
Perimetritis	hysterectomy
Periuterine abscess	Traumatic metritis
cellulitis	Ulcer of cervix uteri
inflammation	neck of uterus
phlegmon	uterus
Phlebitis of uterus	Uterovaginal fistula
Plugging of cervix uteri	Vaginal hysterectomy
uterus	Whites

This title does not include: Puerperal diseases (134 to 141).—Pelvic peritonitis (117).—Abscess of the iliac fossa (108).—Uterovesical fistula (125).—Uterofœcal fistula (110).

131. Cysts and other tumors of the ovary.

This title includes:

Castration (female)	Oophorectomy
Cyst of ovary	Ovarian cyst
Cystic ovary	dropsy
Cystoma of ovary	tumor
Dermoid cyst of ovary	Ovariectomy
Dropsy of ovary	Papilloma of ovary
Encysted dropsy	Paracentesis of cyst of ovary
Fibroid of ovary	parovarian cyst
Hæmatoma of ovary	Parasitic disease of ovary
Multilocular cyst	Parovarian cyst
New growth of ovary (nonmalignant)	Tumor of ovary

**I.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—Continued.**

132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs.

This title includes:

<p> Abscess of Bartholin's gland broad ligament Fallopian tube genital organs (female) labium majus minus ovary vagina vulva vulvovaginal gland Amputation of clitoris Annexitis Atresia of vagina Bartholinitis Catarrhal salpingitis Cellulitis of vulva Chronic vaginitis (not gonorrhœal) vulvitis Colpocele Colporrhaphy Cyst of accessory Fallopian tube Bartholin's gland broad ligament Fallopian tube uterine ligament vagina vulva vulvovaginal gland Cystic oophoritis ovaritis Disease of Fallopian tube genital organs (female) (un- qualified) ovary tube Displacement of ovary Dropsy of broad ligament Fallopian tube tube Evacuation of retained menstrual fluid Granuloma pudendorum (female) Hæmatocele (female) of ovary uterine ligament Hæmatoma of broad ligament uterine ligament vulva Hematosalpinx Hemorrhage of ovary Hernia of Fallopian tube ovary Hydrocele of round ligament vulva Hydrosalpinx </p>	<p> Inflammation of Fallopian tube ovary uterine ligament vagina vulva Intraligamentous cyst Intrapelvic hæmorrhage (female) Lymphangitis of uterine ligament Metrosalpingitis Metrovaginitis New growth of Fallopian tube (nonma- lignant) uterine ligament (nonma- lignant) vagina (nonmalignant) vulva (nonmalignant) Nonfilarial elephantiasis of vulva Occlusion of Fallopian tube vagina vulva Old laceration of pelvic floor Oophoritis Ovarian cirrhosis Ovaritis Parametric abscess Parasitic disease of vulva Pelvic hæmatocele (female) Perimetrosalpingitis Periuterine hæmatocele Phlegmon of broad ligament (nonpuer- peral or unqualified) Prolapse of anterior vaginal wall ovary posterior vaginal wall Purulent salpingitis Pus tube Pyo-oophoritis Pyosalpingitis Pyosalpinx Retrouterine hæmatocele Rupture of Fallopian tube pus tube tubal abscess tube Ruptured pyosalpinx Salpingectomy Salpingitis Salpingo-oophorectomy Salpingo-oophoritis Salpingo-ovaritis Salpingoperitonitis Sclerosis of ovary Septic salpingitis </p>
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VI.—NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM
AND ANNEXA—Continued.

132. Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs—Continued.

This title includes:

Shortening of round ligament
Stricture of Falloppian tube
 vagina
Suppurating annexitis
 bartholinitis
 haematoma of broad ligament
Suppuration of Falloppian tube
Thrombus of vulva
Tubal abscess
 disease
 inflammation
Tuboovarian abscess

Tuboovarian cyst
 infection
Tumor of broad ligament
 vagina
 vulva
Ulceration of labium majus
 minus
 ovary
 vulva
Vaginismus
Vaginitis (not gonorrhoeal)
Vulvitis

This title does not include: Urinary fistulae (125) and stercoral fistulae (110) even when they involve the genital organs.—Gangrene of the vulva (142).

133. Nonpuerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted).

This title includes:

Abscess of breast
 mammary gland
 nipple
Amputation of breast
Cyst of breast
 mammary gland
Diffuse mastitis
Disease of breast
 nipple
Fibrous induration of breast
Fistula of breast (nonpuerperal)
 mammary gland
Galactophoritis
Hydatid cyst of breast
Hypertrophy of breast
 mammary gland
Inflammation of breast
 mammary gland
 nipple
Lobular mastitis
Mamillary abscess
Mamillitis

Mammary abscess
Mammitis
Mastitis
Neurosis of mammary gland
New growth of breast (nonmalignant)
 mammary gland (nonma-
 lignant)
 nipple (nonmalignant)
Paget's disease of nipple
Parasitic disease of breast
 mammary gland
 nipple
Reclus's cystic disease
 disease
Submammary abscess
Suppuration of breast
 mammary gland
Tumor of breast (nonmalignant or unquali-
 fied)
 mammary gland
Ulcer of breast

This title does not include: Fistula of the breast: puerperal, or unqualified (141).—Cancerous tumor of the breast (43).

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.

NOTE.—The purpose of this group of titles (134 to 141) is to include all deaths of women due more or less directly to childbearing. The word "puerperal" is used in the broadest sense to include all affections dependent upon pregnancy, parturition, and also diseases of the breast during lactation. It is to be understood as a qualification of every term included in this group, and is so expressed in the Index for many terms that might or might not be puerperal. The fact that childbirth occurred within a month of death should always be stated even though it may not have been a cause of death. It is preferable to show the direct connection, when it exists, as by writing "Puerperal septichæmia," "Peritonitis following labor," etc., but the separately stated joint causes "Childbirth" and "Septichæmia" or "Parturition" and "Peritonitis" would lead, by interpretation, to the same statistical assignment. Whenever a woman of childbearing age (approximately 15 to 44 years), especially if married, is reported to have died from any of the following causes which might have been puerperal, the local registrar should endeavor to secure a definite statement from the reporting physician:

<i>Abcess of the breast</i>	<i>Metropéritonitis</i>
<i>Albuminuria</i>	<i>Metrorrhagia</i>
<i>Cellulitis</i>	<i>Pelvipéritonitis</i>
<i>Coma</i>	<i>Phlegmasia alba dolens</i>
<i>Convulsions</i>	<i>Phlebitis</i>
<i>Eclampsia</i>	<i>Pyæmia</i>
<i>Embolism</i>	<i>Septichæmia</i>
<i>Gastritis</i>	<i>Sudden death</i>
<i>Hæmorrhage (uterine or unqualified)</i>	<i>Tetanus</i>
<i>Lymphangitis</i>	<i>Thrombosis</i>
<i>Metritis</i>	

The diseases included under titles 119, 124, 128, 130, 132, and 133 are understood to be nonpuerperal (or unqualified). Many deaths so compiled are, in fact, due to puerperal conditions, hence the importance of a definite statement in all cases concerning which there can be a reasonable doubt. The proportion of the "unqualified" should diminish with fuller cooperation of physicians and more effective administration of registration offices.

The terms under the following titles are to be understood in all cases as applying to the death of the mother. Certain terms may also designate the causes of death of the child, which are, of course, elsewhere compiled (see Index).

134. Accidents of pregnancy.

This title includes:

<i>Abdominal pregnancy</i>	<i>Hydramnios</i>
<i>Ablation of pregnant tube</i>	<i>Hydrops amnii</i>
<i>Abortion</i>	<i>Hydrorrhœa gravidarum</i>
<i>Accident of pregnancy</i>	<i>in pregnancy</i>
<i>Accidental abortion</i>	<i>Hyperemesis gravidarum</i>
<i>hæmorrhage of pregnancy</i>	<i>of pregnancy</i>
<i>Ante partum hæmorrhage</i>	<i>Hysteralgia of pregnant uterus</i>
<i>Autointoxication of pregnancy</i>	<i>Immature birth</i>
<i>Carneous mole connected with pregnancy</i>	<i>Immaturity</i>
<i>Cornual pregnancy</i>	<i>Induction of abortion</i>
<i>Cyesis</i>	<i>premature labor</i>
<i>Displacement of pregnant uterus</i>	<i>Interstitial pregnancy</i>
<i>Dropsy of amnion</i>	<i>Menstruation during pregnancy</i>
<i>Ectopic gestation</i>	<i>Miscarriage</i>
<i>pregnancy</i>	<i>Missed abortion</i>
<i>Emesis gravidarum</i>	<i>labor</i>
<i>Evacuation of uterus</i>	<i>Molar pregnancy</i>
<i>Extrauterine gestation</i>	<i>Mole (pregnancy, not hydatidiform)</i>
<i>pregnancy</i>	<i>Multiple pregnancy</i>
<i>Gestation</i>	<i>Neuralgia of pregnant uterus</i>
<i>Hæmorrhage of pregnancy</i>	<i>Pernicious vomiting (female, 15y-44y)</i>
<i>Hæmorrhagic mole</i>	<i>Persistent vomiting (pregnancy)</i>

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE—Continued.

134. Accidents of pregnancy—Continued.

This title includes:

Pregnancy	Spurious labor pains
in abnormally formed uterus	Tubal abortion
Premature birth	gestation
delivery	pregnancy
Prolapse of pregnant uterus	Uncontrollable vomiting (female,
Puerperal vomiting	15y—44y)
Retention of dead ovum	of pregnancy
Retroversion of pregnant uterus	Vesicular mole
Rupture of sac (tubal pregnancy)	Vomiting of pregnancy
(ectopic gestation)	

This title does not include: Puerperal septicæmia during the course of pregnancy (137).—Nephritis of pregnancy (138).

135. Puerperal hæmorrhage.

This title includes:

Accidental hæmorrhage of parturition	Hæmorrhage (puerperium)
puerperium	Malposition of placenta
Adherent placenta	Placenta prævia
Apoplexy of placenta	Postpartum hæmorrhage
Detachment of placenta	Puerperal hæmorrhage
Hæmorrhage after labor	metrorrhagia
during parturition	uterine hæmorrhage
from detachment of placenta	Retained membranes
uterus after parturition	placenta
uterus during parturition	secundines
	Retention of placenta
	Separation of placenta
	Vicious insertion of placenta

136. Other accidents of labor.

This title includes:

Abnormal labor	Forceps operation
parturition	Hæmatoma of vulva, puerperium
Accident of labor	Hebeotomy
Accouchement	Inertia of uterus
Application of forceps	Injury in delivery
Atony of uterus during parturition	Instrumental delivery
Breech presentation (mother)	Inversion of uterus during parturition
Cæsarean section	Labor (unqualified)
Cephalotomy	Laceration of cervix
Cephalotripsy	perinæum
Childbed	(parturition)
Childbirth	peritonæum
Confinement	(parturition)
Consequence of labor	urinary bladder (parturition)
Craniotomy	uterus (parturition)
Deformed pelvis (female, 15y—44y)	vagina (parturition)
Delayed delivery	vulva (parturition)
Difficult labor	Laparoelytrotomy
Diruptio uteri	Malpresentation
Disease of placenta	Metrorrhæxia
Dystocia	Multiple birth
Embryotomy	parturition
Faulty presentation	Parturition
Fistula from parturition	Perinæorrhaphy
Foot presentation	Porro's operation
Forced delivery	

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE—Continued.

136. Other accidents of labor—Continued.

This title includes:

Postpartum curettement	Rupture of perinæum (parturition)
Prolonged labor	uterus (parturition)
Protracted labor (mother)	vagina (parturition)
Puerperal apoplexy	vulva (parturition)
hæmatoma of vulva	Shock of birth
metrorrhæxis	Subinvolution of uterus
perforation of uterus	Symphysiotomy
Retarded labor	Transverse presentation
Rupture of bladder (parturition)	Version (during labor)

137. Puerperal septichæmia.

This title includes:

Childbed fever	Puerperal ¹ pelviperitonitis
Decidual endometritis	perimetritis
Infected tubal pregnancy	perimetrosalpingitis
Milk fever (female)	peritoneal infection
Postabortive sepsis	peritonitis
Postpartum pyæmia	periuterine cellulitis
sepsis	phlegmon of broad ligament
septichæmia	purulent endometritis
Puerperal ¹ abscess	pyæmia
of broad ligament	pyohæmia
cellulitis	pyrexia
endometritis	salpingitis
erysipelas	sapræmia
fever	sepsis
infection	septic endometritis
inflammation of uterus	fever
lymphangitis	infection
metritis	intoxication
metroperitonitis	metritis
metrosalpingitis	peritonitis
parauterine abscess	septichæmia
pelvic cellulitis	suppurative metritis
peritonitis	

This title does not include: Septichæmia (unqualified) [except in connection with childbirth] (20) — Puerperal scarlatina (7).

138. Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.

This title includes:

Albuminuria of pregnancy	Puerperal eclampsia
Chorea of pregnancy	nephritis
Eclampsia gravidarum	spasms
of labor	tetanus
pregnancy	toxæmia
Nephritis of pregnancy	uræmia
Postpartum eclampsia	uræmic convulsions
Postpuerperal nephritis	coma
Puerperal albuminuria	delirium
anuria	dementia
Bright's disease	eclampsia
coma	intoxication
convulsions	poisoning
cramps	Toxæmia of pregnancy
dropsy	Uræmia of pregnancy

This title does not include: Puerperal scarlatina (7).

¹ Any of the conditions following are compiled as puerperal when returned in connection with abortion, miscarriage, childbirth, labor, etc., even if not definitely so stated.

VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE—Continued.

139. Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death.*This title includes:*

Milk leg (female)	Sudden death from embolism after delivery
Puerperal embolism	entrance of air into vein after delivery
of lung	nervous exhaustion after delivery
phlebitis	pulmonary embolism after delivery
phlegmasia alba dolens	pulmonary thrombosis after delivery
pulmonary embolism	shock after delivery
sudden death	thrombosis after delivery
syncope	in puerperium
thrombosis	Venous thrombosis consequent on parturition
Sudden death after delivery	White leg (female, 15y-44y)
from cardiac embolism	
after delivery	
cardiac thrombosis	
after delivery	
cerebral hæmorrhage	
after delivery	

This title does not include: Phlegmasia alba dolens (nonpuerperal) (82).*Frequent complications:* Gangrene.—Embolism.**140. Following childbirth (not otherwise defined).***This title includes:*

Following childbirth	Puerperal displacement of uterus
Puerperal accident	state
insanity	Puerperium
mania	Result of labor (without further explanation)
melancholia	

This title does not include: Nonpuerperal sudden death (188).—Puerperal scarlatina (7).**141. Puerperal diseases of the breast.***This title includes:*

Abscess of breast following parturition	Puerperal diffuse mastitis
Fissure of nipple, puerperium	fissure of nipple
Fistula of breast (puerperal or unqualified)	fistula of breast
Galactoceles	mammary gland
Galactorrhœa	galactophoritis
Mammary fistula	inflammation of breast
Puerperal abscess of breast	mammary abscess
mammary gland	mammitis
disease of breast	mastitis

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.

142. Gangrene.

This title includes:

Acute infective gangrene
 Cancrum oris
 Canker
 Dermatitis gangrenosa
 Dropsical gangrene
 Dry gangrene
 Erythromelalgia
 Eschar
 Gangrene
 of abdomen
 alveoli
 connective tissue
 extremity
 face
 foot
 gum
 leg
 mouth
 old age
 penis
 scrotum
 skin
 spine
 tendon
 testicle
 vulva

Gangrenous anæmia
 cellulitis
 dermatitis
 glossitis
 pemphigus
 septicæmia
 stomatitis
 ulcer
 Infective gangrene
 Malignant oedema
 Moist gangrene
 Mortification (see Gangrene)
 Noma
 of mouth
 vulva
 pudendi
 Phagedæna
 of penis
 vulva
 Raynaud's disease
 Senile gangrene
 Septic gangrene
 Sloughing phagedæna
 Sphacelus
 Symmetrical gangrene
 Tropical phagedæna

This title does not include: Gangrene of the throat (100).—Gangrene of the lung (95).—Hernial gangrene (109).—Gangrenous erysipelas (18).—Diabetic gangrene (50).

143. Furuncle.

This title includes:

Boil
 Carbuncle
 Furuncle

Furunculosis
 Malignant carbuncle
 Multiple carbuncle

144. Acute abscess.

This title includes:

Abscess (unqualified)
 of abdominal wall
 arm
 buttock
 cervical gland
 connective tissue
 gland
 hand
 head
 leg
 loin
 mediastinum
 nates
 neck
 perinæum
 scalp
 side
 thigh
 umbilicus

Acute abscess (see Abscess)
 Cellulitis (see Abscess)
 Cervical abscess
 cellulitis
 Diffuse cellulitis
 pelvic cellulitis (male)
 phlegmon
 suppuration
 Femoral abscess
 phlegmon
 Fistulous abscess
 Glandular abscess
 Gluteal abscess
 Inflammation of connective tissue
 Inguinal abscess
 Internal abscess
 Malignant abscess
 cellulitis
 Metastatic abscess

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE—Contd.

144. Acute abscess—Continued.

This title includes:

Multiple abscess
 Panaris
 Paronychia
 Pectoral abscess
 Pelvic abscess (male)
 cellulitis (male)
 phlegmon (male)
 suppuration (male)
 Pericellulitis
 Pericranial suppuration
 Pernicious abscess
 Phlegmon (see Abscess)

Phlegmonous abscess
 cellulitis
 tumor
 Pus cavity
 Retroperitoneal abscess
 Ruptured abscess
 Scapular abscess
 Sloughing abscess
 Suppuration of muscle
 Suppurative cellulitis
 Ulcer of groin
 Whitlow

This title does not include: Abscess: cold, or bacillary, or ossifluent, or by congestion (34).—Adenophlegmon (84).—Suppurating adenitis (84).—Bubo: suppurating, or unqualified (84).—Abscess: lymphangitic, or of the groin, or of the axilla (84).—Abscess: of the pharynx, or of the throat, or retropharyngeal (100).—Abscess of the liver (115).—Abscess of the iliac fossa (108).—Abscess of the pelvis in females (130).—Peritine abscess (130).—Abscess of the prostate (126).—Perinephric abscess (122).—Abscess: urinary, or periurethral or perineal (125).—Abscess of the breast (nonpuerperal) (133).—Abscess of the breast (puerperal) (141).—Angioleucitis (84).—Phlegmonous erysipelas (18).—Erysipelatous phlegmon (18).—Abscess of the frontal sinus, or of the maxillary sinus, etc. (146).

145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa.

This title includes:

Acne
 Angiokeratoma
 Atrophic ulcer
 Autoplasty
 Bedsore
 Cheloid
 Chilblain
 Chloasma
 Chronic ulcer
 Clavus
 Congenital ichthyosis
 sclerema (ly+)
 Corn
 Crural ulcer
 Crusta lactea
 Dermatitis
 venenata
 Dermatosi
 Diffuse scleroderma
 of cellular tissue
 skin
 Division of cicatricial adhesions
 Ecthyma
 Eczema
 Elephantiasis (nonfilarial)
 Arabum
 of connective tissue
 leg
 lymphatic vessel
 penis
 scrotum
 vulva
 Emphysema of cellular tissue
 connective tissue
 Erythema
 Exfoliative dermatitis
 Fistulous ulcer

General dermatitis
 Grafting skin
 Hebra's prurigo
 Herpes
 zoster
 Ichthyosis
 Impetigo
 Infantile eczema
 Ingrown nail
 Intertrigo
 Itch
 Keloid
 Keratosis
 Lichen
 Lupus erythematosus
 Malignant pemphigus
 Melanoderma
 Melasma
 Miliaria
 Milk crust
 Molluscum contagiosum
 fibrosum
 Morphoea
 Myiasis
 Nonfilarial elephantiasis
 Onychia
 Onychoma
 Onyxia
 Pachydermatitis
 Pachydermia
 Parasitic disease of connective tissue
 skin
 Pemphigus
 neonatorum
 of infants
 Pernio

VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE—Contd.

145. Other diseases of the skin and annexa—Continued.

This title includes:

Pityriasis	Surgical emphysema
Polysarcia	Sycosis
Prurigo	Trophoneurosis
Pruritus	Tumor of nail
Psoriasis	skin
Ringworm	Ulcer (unqualified)
Rosacea	of leg
Salt rheum	neck
Scabies	perineum
Scalped head	Ulceration
Sclerema (ly+)	Urticaria
Sclerodermia	Verruca
Serpiginous ulcer	Vicious cicatrix
Shingles	Wardrop's disease
Skin parasites	Wart
Sloughing ulcer	Zona
Subcutaneous emphysema	Zoster

This title does not include: Pachydermic cachexia (88).—Elephantiasis Græcorum (17).

IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

146. Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted).

This title includes:

Abscess of antrum of Highmore	Foreign body in frontal sinus (and other
bone	sinuses)
ethmoidal sinus	maxillary sinus
frontal sinus	Fragilitas ossium
jaw	Frontal sinusitis
mastoid process	Gangrene of bone
maxillary sinus	General necrosis
periosteum	Grafting bone
sphenoidal sinus	Hypertrophy of bone
Caries	Infective necrosis
of bone	osteomyelitis
orbit	periostitis
Circumscribed periostitis	Inflammation of accessory sinus
Correction of deformity of bone by fracture	bone
Craniotabes	jaw
Cyst of bone	Leontiasis ossea
jaw	Mastoid abscess
Depressed bone of skull	disease
Diffuse periostitis	fistula
Disease of accessory sinus	Mastoiditis
bone	Maxillary sinusitis
frontal sinus	Myelomatosis
mastoid cell	Necrosis
periosteum	of antrum
Empyema of accessory sinus	bone
frontal sinus	femur
mastoid process	jaw
Epiphysitis of bone	mastoid
Ethmoidal sinusitis	maxilla
Ethmoiditis	orbit
Exostosis	pelvis
Faulty union of bone	New growth of accessory sinus (nonmalignant)
Fever sore	bone (nonmalignant)
Foreign body in accessory sinus	jaw (nonmalignant)
antrum	spine (nonmalignant)
of Highmore	

**IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF
LOCOMOTION—Continued.**

146. Diseases of the bones—Continued.

This title includes:

Node
Nonunion of fractured bone
Osseous tumor
Osteitis
 deformans
Osteochondroma
Osteoclasia
Osteodynia
Osteoma
Osteomyelitis
Osteoperiostitis
 of palate
Osteoplastic resection (of skull)
Osteotomy
Pansinusitis
Parasitic disease of accessory sinus
 bone
 frontal sinus
 jaw
 maxillary sinus
 spine
Perforation of mastoid antrum
 cell

Perforation of palatine vault
Periosteal abscess
Periostitis
Periostosis
Purulent osteitis
Sacrococcygeal tumor
Sequestrum
Sinusitis
Sphenoidal sinusitis
Sphenoiditis
Spinal osteoarthritis
Spontaneous fracture of bone
 spine
Suppuration of frontal sinus
Suppurative osteomyelitis
 periostitis
Symmetrical exostosis
 osteoma
Tumor of bone
 cranium
 skull
Ununited fracture

This title does not include: Abscess: ossifluent, or by congestion (34).—Osteocopic pains (37).—Osteoma (45).—Phosphoric necrosis (58).—Caries of the petrous bone (76).—Dental caries (99).—Fracture (185).

147. Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted).

This title includes:

Abscess of joint
Ankylosis
 of joint
 spine
Arthralgia
Arthrectomy
Arthritis
Arthrocele
Arthrodesis
Arthrodynia
Arthropathy
Arthropyte
Arthropyosis
Bow-leg (nourhachitic)
Chondromalacia
Contracture of joint
Coxa valga
 vara
Cyst of joint
Disease of joint
Dislocation of bone (nontraumatic)
 intraarticular cartilage (dis-
 ease)
 joint (nontraumatic)
Epiphysitis of hip
Fibrous ankylosis of joint
Foreign body in joint

General ankylosis
Genu extrosum
 recurvatum
 valgum
 varum
Hæmorrhage of joint (nontraumatic)
Hydrarthrosis
Infective synovitis
Inflammation of joint
Loose body in joint
 cartilage
Necrosis of hip
Neuropathic joint disease
New growth of joint (nonmalignant)
Osseous ankylosis of joint
Polyarthritis (nonvertebral)
Purulent arthritis
 synovitis
Septic arthritis
Spondylolisthesis
Suppuration of joint
Suppurative synovitis
Synostosis of joint
 spine
Synovitis
Tapping joint
Villous synovitis

This title does not include: Rheumatic arthritis (47).

IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF
LOCOMOTION—Continued.

148. Amputations.

NOTE.—The cause for which the amputation was made should always be stated.
This will enable the death to be classified elsewhere, as a rule.

This title includes:

Amputation
Disarticulation

Resection (unqualified)

This title does not include: Amputation of the breast (133).—Amputation of the penis (127).
Complications: Septicæmia.—Erysipelas.—Tetanus.—Hæmorrhage.

149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion.

This title includes:

Abscess of bursa
 muscle
 tendon
Adhesion of tendon
Ainhum
Amyotonia congenita
Atrophy of muscle
Bunion
Bursal cyst
Bursitis
Chondritis
Club foot (not congenital)
 hand (not congenital)
Contracted palmar fascia
Contraction of fascia
 tendon
Contracture of muscle
Cramp of muscle
Crepitating synovitis
Deformity of foot (acquired)
 hand (acquired)
 limb (acquired)
Degeneration of muscle
Dermatomyositis
Diastasis of muscle
Diffused ganglion
Disease of aponeuroses
 tendon
Division of fascia
Dupuytren's contraction
 disease
Fatty infiltration of muscle
Flat foot
Ganglion
Grafting tendon
Hæmorrhagic polymyositis
Hallux valgus
 varus
Hammer toe
Hernia of muscle
Housemaids' knee
Hygroma
Hypertrophy of muscle
Infective myositis
Inflammation of bursa
 fascia
 muscle
 sheath of tendon
 tendon

Intercostal myalgia
Loose body in sheath of tendon
Lumbago
Mallet finger
Metatarsalgia
Muscular dystrophy
 rheumatism
Myalgia
 of muscle
Myodiastasis
Myositis
 fibrosa
 ossificans
Myotomy
Myotonia congenita
Neuromyositis
New growth of bursa (nonmalignant)
 tendon (nonmalignant)
Ossification of cartilage
 muscle
Painful flat foot
 talipes valgus
Parasitic disease of muscle
Perichondritis
Pes cavus
 planus
 valgus
Polymyositis
Progressive ossifying myositis
Psoriasis
Retraction of finger
 palmar fascia
Rheumatism of muscle
Rupture of muscle
 tendon
Shortening of tendon
Spasmodic torticollis
Talipes
 calcaneovalgus
 calcaneus
 cavus
 equinovalgus
 equinovarus
 valgus
 varus
Tarsalgia
Tenontosynovitis
Tenophyte
Tenorrhaphy

IX.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF
LOCOMOTION—Continued.

149. Other diseases of the organs of locomotion—Contd.

This title includes:

Tenosynovitis	Tumor of bursa
Tenotomy	cartilage
Thecal abscess	fascia
Thomsen's disease	sheath of tendon
Torticollis	tendon
Traumatic ossifying myositis	Union of divided tendon

X.—MALFORMATIONS.

150. Congenital malformations (stillbirths not included).

NOTE.—All malformations or deformities acquired after birth are classified under the diseases of the organ or part involved. This title may be subdivided as follows: only those malformations of sufficient importance to be returned as causes of death being considered:

(1) Hydrocephalus.

This subtitle includes:

Chronic hydrocephalus	Hydrocephalus (unqualified)
Congenital cerebral tumor	of brain
hydrocephalus	Megalocephalus
tumor of brain	Natal hydrocephalus
Dropsy of brain	Water on brain
Ependymitis	in head

This subtitle does not include: Acquired hydrocephalus (74).—Hydrocephalus from tuberculous meningitis (30).

(2) Congenital malformations of the heart.

This subtitle includes:

Aortic malformation	Imperfect closure of foramen ovale
Atelocardia	development of heart
Blue baby	heart
disease	Intrauterine malformation of heart
Cardiac deformity	septum
Congenital aortic stenosis	Malformation of heart
disease of heart	Morbus cæruleus
malformation of heart	Nonclosure of Eustachian valve
mitral stenosis	foramen of Botallo
pulmonary stenosis	ovale
valvular heart disease	Open foramen ovale
vitium cordis	Patent ductus arteriosus
Cyanosis (due to malformation of heart)	foramen ovale
(persistence of foramen ovale)	Persistence of foramen of Botallo
from nonclosure of foramen of	ovale
Botallo	Pervious ductus arteriosus
Deformity of heart	Premature valvular disease of heart

X.—MALFORMATIONS—Continued.

150. Congenital malformations—Continued.

(3) Other congenital malformations.

This subtitle includes:

abnormality
abnormity
adenoids (congenital)
anaspadias
arrest of development
branchial cyst
cerebral hernia (congenital)
meningocele.
left palate
congenital abnormality
abnormity
amputation
atresia (of any part of body)
club foot
cystic disease of kidney
deformity
dislocation
fracture
imperforate urethra
intestinal obstruction
laryngeal stenosis
malformation (stillbirth not
included, see also Malforma-
tion)
obstruction
of intestine
pyloric stenosis
spina bifida
stenosis
of intestine
larynx
talipes
tumor
Deformity
Ectopia
of bladder
vesicae
Encephalocele
Epispadias
Exomphalos
Exstrophy of bladder
Extroversion of bladder
Fissure of lip (harelip)
malformation
palate
spinal column
Harelip
Hemicephalus
Hydrancephalocele
Hydromyelia
Hydromyelocele
Hydromyelocele
Hydromyelocele
Hypospadias
Imperfect development
intestinal canal

Imperforate anus
pharynx
rectum
Malformation
of abdominal wall
anus
artery
bladder
bone
brain
digestive system
intestine
jaw
larynx
lip
lymphatic system
membrane of brain
spinal
cord
(menin-
gocele)
nervous system
oesophagus
palate
rectum
skull
spinal column
cord
membrane
spine
Meningocele
Meningomyelocele
Microcephaly
Monster
Myelocele
Nævus
of skin
pigmentosus
Nondevelopment of brain
Occlusion of anus (infant)
Omphalocele
Phimosis
Podencephalus
Preternatural birth
Spina bifida
Spinal hernia
meningocele
Syndactylism
Syringomyelocele
Torsion of penis
Ulcerating spina bifida
Urachal cyst
Vascular nævus
of skin

This subtitle does not include: Coloboma (75).—Painful valgus flatfoot (149).—Acquired hydrocephalus (74).

XI.—EARLY INFANCY.

151. Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema.

NOTE.—Formerly this title included only infants under 3 months of age, as is the case with the other titles (152 and 153) of this group. This direction has now been withdrawn and no other substituted. In the United States and in England this title will be restricted to deaths of children under 1 year of age. It is desirable to subdivide this title in order to segregate the very important group of deaths reported as due to "premature birth."

(1) Premature birth (not stillborn).¹

This subtitle includes:

Accidental abortion	Nondevelopment
Immature birth	Nonviability
Immaturity	Partus intempestivus
Incomplete gestation	Premature birth
Injury of mother causing premature birth.	Prematurity
Miscarriage	Puerperal eclampsia

(2) Congenital debility.

This subtitle includes:

Acute catarrhal hepatitis (-ly)	Exhaustion (-ly)
jaundice (-ly)	Extravasation of lung (-ly)
hepatitis (-ly)	Failure of circulation (-ly)
Artificial feeding (-ly)	respiration (-ly)
Asthenia (-ly)	Feeble constitution (-ly)
Atony (-ly)	infant (-ly)
Atresia of lung (-ly)	General atrophy (-ly)
Atrophy (-ly)	breaking down (-ly)
Black jaundice (-ly)	debility (-ly)
Bottle feeding (-ly)	decline (-ly)
Buhl's disease	marasmus (-ly)
Cachexia (-ly)	cedema (-ly)
Catarrhal hepatitis (-ly)	weakness (-ly)
icterus (-ly)	Gradual decline (-ly)
jaundice (-ly)	Hæmatogenous icterus (-ly)
Congenital (-ly)	jaundice (-ly)
ascites (-ly)	Hæmorrhagic icterus (-ly)
asthenia (-ly)	jaundice (-ly)
autotoxæmia (-ly)	Hepatitis (-ly)
cirrhosis of liver (-ly)	of newborn
debility (-ly)	Hydrops neonatorum
dyspnoea (-ly)	Icterus (-ly)
hepatic cirrhosis (-ly)	neonatorum
icterus (-ly)	of newborn
insufficiency (-ly)	Ill-development
malnutrition (-ly)	Imperfect circulation (-ly)
sclerema (-ly)	Improper food (-ly)
uræmia (-ly)	Inanition) from disease, -ly)
weakness (-ly)	Infancy (-ly)
Constitutional weakness (-ly)	Infantile atrophy (-ly)
Debility (-ly)	dropsy (-ly)
Decline (-ly)	heart failure (-ly)
Emaciation (-ly)	

¹ Deaths are compiled under *Premature birth* only when decedents are infants under 1 year of age. For those at or over that age, deaths are charged to title 180 unless another cause is stated in connection with the fact of prematurity. The fact of prematurity is sometimes inferred from the statements of cause of death of mother (e.g., "abortion," "miscarriage"), and it is of course necessary to apply such statements only to children born alive. Stillbirths are not included among deaths at all, no matter what the cause of death prior to birth (complete separation from body of mother) may have been. On the other hand, it is not permissible to exclude deaths of children prematurely born alive from the compilation of deaths.

XI.—EARLY INFANCY—Continued.

151. Congenital debility, icterus, and sclerema—Contd.

(2) Congenital debility—Continued.

This subtitle includes:

Infantile inertia (—ly)	Progressive asthenia (—ly)
tabes (—ly)	weakness (—ly)
Infirmity (—ly)	Prostration (—ly)
Inviability	Pulmonary atresia (—ly)
Jaundice (—ly)	extravasation (—ly)
of newborn	insufficiency (—ly)
Malassimilation (—ly)	Sclerema (—ly)
Maldevelopment	neonatorum
Malignant hepatitis (—ly)	Septic jaundice (—ly)
icterus (—ly)	Sick from birth (—ly)
jaundice (—ly)	Spasmodic asthenia (—ly)
Malnutrition (—ly)	Tabes (infants)
Marasmus (—ly)	Uric acid infarction (—ly)
Multiple birth (child)	Vital degeneration (—ly)
Newborn	Want of breast milk
Obstructive icterus (—ly)	vitality (—ly)
jaundice (—ly)	Wasting (—ly)
Edema (—ly)	disease (infants)
neonatorum	Weakness (—ly)
of newborn	Worn out (—ly)
Pædatrophia (—ly)	Yellow jaundice (—ly)
Paralysis of lung (—ly)	

152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy.

NOTE.—This title includes only deaths of infants under 3 months of age.

(1) Injuries at birth (not stillborn).

This subtitle includes:

Abnormal labor	Hæmorrhage of scalp (injury at birth)
parturition	Injury at birth
Accident of labor	in delivery
Accidental suffocation in labor (—3m)	Inspiration of vaginal mucus
Apoplexy neonatorum	Instrumental delivery
Breech presentation	Malpresentation
Cæsarean operation	Placenta prævia
Cephalæmatoma	Podalic version
Cephalic hæmorrhage (at birth)	Pressure during birth
Cerebral compression (injury at birth)	of funis
hæmorrhage (injury at birth)	on brain (injury at birth)
pressure (injury at birth)	Prolapse of funis
Compression during birth	umbilical cord
of brain (injury at birth)	Prolonged labor
umbilical cord	Protracted dry birth
Consequence of labor	labor
Delayed confinement	Puncture of foetal membrane
delivery	Retarded labor
Difficult birth	Rupture of brain (incident to birth)
labor	Shock of birth
Dystocia	Strangulation of umbilical cord
Excessive pressure in delivery	Suffocation in childbirth (—3m) ¹
Foot presentation	of foetus during parturition ¹
Forced delivery	Transverse presentation
Forceps operation	Traumatism of birth
Hæmatoma of brain	Vectis (use of)
Hæmorrhage before birth	Version
parturition	

¹ But not resulting in death before complete separation of the body of the child from the mother.

XI.—EARLY INFANCY—Continued.

152. Other causes peculiar to early infancy—Continued.

(2) Other causes peculiar to early infancy.¹*This subtitle includes:*

Apnoea (—3m) neonatorum	Hæmorrhage of umbilical cord umbilicus viscera
Asphyxia ² neonatorum of newborn pallida	Hereditary sepsis Imperfect inflation of lung (—3m) Infantile derangement disease
Atelectasis neonatorum of newborn	Infected navel umbilicus
Cellulitis of umbilicus (—3m)	Infectious omphalitis
Collapse of lung	Inflammation of navel umbilical cord umbilicus
Congenital atelectasis cyanosis peritonitis	Malsena neonatorum
Congestive asphyxia	Mortification of umbilical cord
Cyanopathy	Omphalitis
Cyanosis (not due to malformation of heart, —3m) neonatorum of newborn	Omphalorrhagia Phlebitis of umbilicus Postnatal asphyxia Sepsis of umbilicus Septic infection of umbilicus umbilical cord
Disease of navel umbilicus	Septichæmia from navel of umbilicus
Gangrene of umbilical cord	Simple apnoea
Hæmoglobinuria neonatorum	Ulcer of navel cord
Hæmophilia neonatorum	Undeveloped lung (—3m)
Hæmorrhage of funis navel newborn	Winckel's disease

153. Lack of care.

NOTE.—This title includes only deaths of infants under 3 months of age.

This title includes:

Bad treatment (newborn)	Lack of care (newborn)
Desertion (newborn)	clothing (newborn)
Exposure to cold	Neglect
Lack of care	Uncleanliness (newborn)

¹ Exclusive of injuries at birth.² The very indefinite term "asphyxia" is sometimes returned by physicians with no statement as to disease or condition causing it. When no definite information can be secured, death is compiled under title No. 152 for infants under 3 months of age and under title No. 189 for persons above that age.

XII.—OLD AGE.

154. Senility.

This title includes:

Age (70y+)	Progressive asthenia (70y+)
Asthenia (70y+)	weakness (70y+)
Atony (70y+)	Prostration (70y+)
Atrophy (70y+)	Senectus
of old age	Senile asthenia
Cachexia (70y+)	atrophy
of old age	cachexia
Debility (70y+)	debility
of old age	decay
Decline (70y+)	degeneration
Degeneration (70y+)	dementia
Dementia of old age	exhaustion
Euthanasia (70y+)	fibrosis
Exhaustion (70y+)	heart
of old age	imbecility
General atrophy (70y+)	insanity
breaking down (70y+)	mania
debility (70y+)	marasmus
decline (70y+)	melancholia
marasmus (70y+)	paresis
senile failure	prostration
weakness (70y+)	psychosis
Gradual decline (70y+)	softening
Imbecility of old age	vascular degeneration
Inanition (from disease, 70y+)	weakness
Infirmity (70y+)	Senility
Malassimilation (70y+)	Vital degeneration (70y+)
Malnutrition (70y+)	Want of vitality (70y+)
Marasmus (70y+)	Wasting (70y+)
of old age	Weakness (70y+)
Morbus senilis	Worn out (70y+)
Old age	

This title does not include: Senile gangrene (142).—Senile paralysis (86).

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES.

NOTE.—Under suicide should be classed only those deaths in which suicide or attempt at suicide is proved. In collective suicides, only adults should be classed under suicide and minors should be considered as the victims of murder (182-184).

155. Suicide by poison.

This title includes:

Poisoning (suicidal) ¹	Voluntary poisoning
Suicide by poison (any solid or liquid) ¹	

This title does not include: Morphinism (59).—Cocainism (59).

¹ See list under *Poisoning* in Index. Of course any poison not included in list, if taken with suicidal intent, should be included under this title (155), unless a gas or vapor killing by inhalation (156).

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

156. Suicide by asphyxia.*This title includes:*

Suicide by asphyxia (any gas or vapor) ¹	Suicide by inhalation of gas (any gas or vapor) ¹
carbon monoxide	suffocation (any gas or vapor)
chloroform (vapor)	vapor (any vapor)
gas (any gas) ¹	
illuminating gas	

157. Suicide by hanging or strangulation.*This title includes:*

Suicide by hanging	Suicide by strangulation
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158. Suicide by drowning.*This title includes:*

Suicide by drowning	Suicide by submersion
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159. Suicide by firearms.*This title includes:*

Suicide by firearms	Suicide by shooting
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160. Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments.*This title includes:*

Suicide by cutting instrument throat	Suicide by piercing instrument
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161. Suicide by jumping from high places.*This title includes:*

Suicide by jumping from high places

162. Suicide by crushing.*This title includes:*

Suicide by crushing jumping before train	Suicide by jumping before other vehicles.
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163. Other suicides.*This title includes:*

Felo de se	Suicide by burns
Suicidal wound	fire
Suicide (unqualified)	scalds

¹ See list under *Poisoning* in Index, with alternative references to 155 or 156, accordingly as certain poisonous agents may be used, with suicidal intent, in either the solid or liquid forms (155) or as a vapor by inhalation (156). When the form is not known, preference is given to the usual method, e. g., suicide by chloroform (156).

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

164. Poisoning by food.

This title includes:

cute food poisoning	Milk poisoning
otulism	Mouldy bread poisoning
heese poisoning	Mushroom poisoning
reatoxismus	Mussel poisoning
amaged meat poisoning	Poisonous food
iseased food	Pork poisoning
gg albumen poisoning	Potato poisoning
ish poisoning	Ptomaine poisoning (food poisoning)
ood poisoning (unqualified)	Sausage poisoning
hthyotoxicon poisoning	Shell fish poisoning
leat poisoning	Tyrottoxicon poisoning

165. Other acute poisonings.

This title includes:

Accidental poisoning	Poisoned wound
Acute ergotism	Poisoning ¹
poisoning	Serum intoxication
toxic gastritis	poisoning
gastroenteritis	Snake bite
Antimonial cholera	Toxic gastritis
Antitoxin poisoning	gastroenteritis
Bite of insect	meningitis
venomous serpent	Venom of animal
viper	centipede
Opium narcosis	Venomous bite

This title does not include: Saturnism (57).—Hydrargyriism, etc. (58 or 59, according to circumstances).—Morphinism, Chronic ergotism, etc. (59).—Intoxication by ptomaines (autointoxication) (55).—Autointoxication (55).—Urinary intoxication (125).—Uræmic intoxication (120).—Poisoning by food (164).—Suicide by poisoning (155).—Homocidal poisoning (184).

166. Conflagration.

This title includes:

Conflagration (to include all injuries of whatsoever nature resulting therefrom)	Inhalation of smoke (burning building)
Crushed at fire (conflagration)	Jumped from burning building
Fire (in sense of conflagration)	Suffocation (burning building)

167. Burns (conflagration excepted).

This title includes:

Burn (conflagration excepted, of any organ or part)	Burn by vitriol
by boiling liquid	Dermatitis actinica
water	ambustionis
coal oil	Effects of corrosives
corrosive substance	radium
fire	x rays
gasoline	Explosion of lamp
kerosene	Lamp accident
petroleum	Scald (of any part of body)
steam	by steam
sulphuric acid	Sunburn

This title does not include: Conflagration (166).

¹ See list under *Poisoning* in Index. Solid or liquid poisons not known to be used with suicidal or homicidal intent (accidental or *probably* accidental), and not included under chronic occupational poisoning (57 or 58), habit poisoning (59), or food poisoning (164), belong under this title.

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted).*This title includes:*

Accidental asphyxia	Ether (vapor)
Acetylene poisoning	Gas
Acute etherism	Hydrogen sulphide
Ammonia poisoning	Illuminating gas
Amyl nitrite poisoning	Inhalation of gas
Anæsthesia chloroform	Kiln vapors
Anæsthetic	Laughing gas
for operation (unqualified)	Marsh gas
Asphyxia (accidental)	Nitrous oxide
by fumes	Noxious vapors or effluvia (including those produced by explosives)
gas (accidental)	Overlain
smoke (conflagration excepted)	Poisoning (gas or vapor) ¹
stove	Poisonous gas
vapor	vapor
Bisulphide of carbon poisoning	Sewer gas poisoning
Carbon bisulphide poisoning	poisoning
dioxide poisoning	Suffocation (unqualified)
monoxide poisoning	(by abnormal atmospheric pressure)
Charcoal fumes	(by gas or vapor)
Chloroform (vapor)	by gas, poisonous
Choke damp poisoning (not in mines)	smoke (conflagration excepted)
Coal gas poisoning	in bed
Cordite poisoning (vapor)	Sulphuretted hydrogen
Cyanogen poisoning	Water gas
Delayed chloroform poisoning (vapor)	
Deleterious gas	

This title does not include: Asphyxia of an adult (without further statement) (189).—Chronic etherism (59).—Suicide by asphyxia (156).—Homicidal gas poisoning (184).

169. Accidental drowning.

NOTE.—This title includes all drowning not definitely stated to be suicidal (158) or homicidal (184) in character.

This title includes:

Accidental drowning	Found drowned (open verdict)
submersion	Lost at sea
Asphyxia by drowning	Suffocation by drowning
Cramp while bathing	submersion
Drowning (unqualified)	

170. Traumatism by firearms.

NOTE.—This title includes all deaths resulting from injuries by firearms not definitely stated to be suicidal (159) or homicidal (182) in character.

This title includes:

Accidental wound by firearms (of any part of body)	Shooting
Firearms	Shot
Gunshot	Traumatism by firearms
Pistol wound	Wound by firearms

¹ See list under *Poisoning* in Index

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

171. Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments.

NOTE.—This title includes all deaths resulting from injuries of this character, except those definitely stated to be due to suicide (160) or homicide (183).

This title includes:

Cut (of any part of body)	Traumatism by cutting instrument
Incised wound (of any part of body)	piercing instrument
Knife cut	Wound by cutting instrument (of any
stab (accidental)	part of body)
Punctured wound (of any part of body)	piercing instrument (of any
Stab wound (of any part of body, acci-	part of body)
dental)	

172. Traumatism by fall.

This title includes:

Accidental fall	Fall into hold (ship, etc.)
Fall down stairs	Injury by diving
from horse	from fall
in ship	Traumatism by falling

173. Traumatism in mines and quarries.

NOTE.—The exact nature of the accident and the particular employment of all persons killed in or about the mine or quarry should be stated; also the kind of mine. The title should be subdivided to show the data for mines and quarries separately, or even by kind of mine, if sufficiently important.

This title includes:

Accident in mine	Injury by mining machinery
quarry	wagon in mine
Asphyxia by gas in mine	in mine
Choke damp (unqualified)	quarry
Explosion of fire damp	Mining accident
Fall in pit (mine or quarry)	Traumatism in mine
shaft (mine)	quarry
of coal (mine)	Violent death in mine
stone (quarry)	quarry

174. Traumatism by machines.

This title includes:

Accidental fall of machinery	Injury by machinery
Caught in shafting	Traumatism by machinery
Crushed by traveling crane	passenger elevator
Elevator accident	

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

175. Traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railways, landslides, etc.).

NOTE.—This title may be subdivided to show important groups, such as railway accidents, etc. The nature of the industry in which the machinery was employed should be noted, as "agricultural machinery," "machinery in woolen mill," etc.

This title includes:

Automobile accident
Bicycle accident
injury
Collision
Crushing
by bumpers
Cycle accident
Derailment
Earthquake
Electric railway accident
Elevated railway accident
Fall from car or engine
carriage
or with aeroplane
balloon
parachute
Found dead on railroad
Injury getting off car or engine
Interurban railway accident
Killed on railroad
Landslide
Motor cycle accident
Railroad accident

Run over by automobile
car (any vehicle)
Runaway accident
Street car accident
railway accident
Struck by automobile
car or engine
Subway accident
Surface car accident
Thrown from automobile
Traumatism by aeroplane
automobile
balloon
crushing
electric railroad
landslide
other crushing
railroad
street railroad
vehicle (carriage, wagon,
bicycle, etc.)
Trolley accident
Wound by crushing

176. Injuries by animals.

This title includes:

Bite (of any animal)
Dog bite
Gored

Injury by any animal (due to viciousness)
Kick (by horse or other animal)
Traumatism by horses (due to viciousness)

177. Starvation.

This title includes:

Deprivation of water
Destitution
Fatigue
Hunger
Inanition (starvation)
Insufficient nourishment

Misery
Overexertion
Privation
Starvation¹
Thirst

This title does not include: Lack of care (newborn infants) (153).—Insufficient nourishment (newborn infants) (153).—Sitophobia (68).—Hysterical anorexia (73)

¹ The words "starvation" and "inanition" are sometimes used, in the United States, to denote exhaustion from defective nourishment, due to disease or to senile or congenital debility. Only where death was caused by actual privation should assignment be made to International title No 177.

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

178. Excessive cold.

This title includes:

Con gelation	Freezing
Effects of cold (temperature)	Frostbite
Exposure to cold (3m+)	Frozen

This title does not include: Cold (of the newborn) (153).

179. Effects of heat.

This title includes:

Atmospheric pyrexia	Heat stroke
Effects of heat	Hot weather
in engine rooms,	Hyperthermia
laundries, etc.	Insolation
Excessive heat	Overheated
Heat	Sunstroke
apoplexy	Thermic fever
cramps	Thermonosus
exhaustion	Thermoplegia
fever	
prostration	

180. Lightning.

This title includes:

Lightning

181. Electricity (lightning excepted).

This title includes:

Accidental electric shock	Electricity (lightning excepted)
electrocution	Injury by electric shock
Electric shock	

182. Homicide by firearms.

This title includes:

Assassination by firearms	Shot (homicidal)
Gunshot (homicidal)	by burglar
Homicide by firearms	in duel
gunshot	Wound by firearms (homicidal)
Shooting (homicidal)	

183. Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments.

This title includes:

Assassination by cutting or piercing instrument	Homicide by piercing instrument
Cut (homicidal)	Knife cut (homicidal)
Homicide by cutting instrument	stab
	Wound by cutting instrument (homicidal)

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

184. Homicide by other means.

This title includes:

Assassination (without further explanation)	Infanticide (unqualified)
Bite of human being	Killed in fight
Criminal abortion (death of mother or child)	Lynching
Duel	Manslaughter
Homicidal poisoning	Murder (unqualified)
wound	Throwing of sulphuric acid
Homicide (unqualified)	vitriol
Incendiarism	Traumatism (homicidal)
	Wound (homicidal)

185. Fractures (cause not specified).

NOTE.—This is an indefinite title. The cause of the fracture should be stated; that the death can be classified according to the means of death (railroad accident, fall of elevator, etc.).

This title includes:

Avulsion of bone	Laceration of ligament of joint
Compound fracture	Luxation
Detachment of epiphyses	of spine
Dislocation (any bone or cartilage)	vertebra
Fracture (any bone)	Separation of epiphyses
Green stick fracture	Subluxation
Impacted fracture	Wiring fractured bone

186. Other external violence.

NOTE.—This is the residual title for external causes. Many indefinite returns found here could be assigned elsewhere if the means of death and the character of violence (accidental, suicidal, or homicidal) were stated. Deaths from legal execution and war are also included, and may be stated separately if deemed desirable.

This title includes:

Abrasion (of any part of body)	Entrance of air into vein
Accident	Evisceration
Accidental wound	Execution
Air embolism	Explosion
Asphyxia by vomiting	Exposure (3m+)
Avulsion (unqualified)	External causes
Bad treatment (of a child)	Foot ball accident
Battle	Foreign body in abdominal cavity
Blow (unqualified)	wall
Bruise (of any part of body)	air passage
Brushburn	brain
Capital punishment	bronchi
Casualty	larynx
Choked while vomiting	lung
Compression of chest	nasal passage
Concussion of brain	pharynx
spinal cord	pleural cavity
spine	trachea
Contusion (of any part of body)	vagina
Decapitation	Friction-burn
Division of vein	Gangrene of wound
Electrocution (legal execution only)	Hæmorrhage from wound

XIII.—EXTERNAL CAUSES—Continued.

186. Other external violence—Continued.

This title includes:

Hanging (legal execution only)	Traumatic abscess of liver
Ill treatment (of child)	amputation
Injury (of any part of body)	aneurysm
by falling body	cellulitis
Inspiration of foreign material	cerebral meningitis
Killed	cerebritis
in cyclone	compression of brain
Laceration (of any part of body)	spinal cord
Malpractice	convulsions
Obstructive laryngitis (foreign body)	delirium
Perforation of abdomen (cause not indicated)	emphysema
chest (cause not indicated)	eventration
cranium (cause not indicated)	fever
skull (cause not indicated)	gangrene
thoracic cavity (cause not indicated)	meningeal hæmorrhage
thorax (cause not indicated)	meningitis
Puncture of vein	nephritis
Rupture of bladder (traumatic)	paralysis
liver (traumatic)	perforation (of any organ)
Septic wound	pleuritis
Severed extremity	pyæmia
Severing of artery	rupture of heart
Strangulation	muscle
Suffocation by plugging of air passage	uterus
strangulation	septicæmia
Suture of heart	shock ¹
	Traumatism (of any organ or part of body)
	Violence
	Wound (of any organ or part of body)

XIV.—ILL DEFINED DISEASES.

NOTE.—The following titles relate chiefly to diseases not well defined by the physician, either because his means of information were not sufficient, because the disease was lacking in distinctive features, or, perhaps, because he failed to make a complete diagnosis. There are also included (under title 189) some cases in which the cause of death is entirely unspecified or reported as "Unknown," sometimes on account of the absence of medical attendance. Registrars should not accept any returns compiled under these titles if it is possible to secure more definite statements.

187. Ill defined organic disease.

This title includes:

Anasarca	General anasarca
Ascites	œdema (1y+)
Congenital ascites (1y+)	Hydroperitonæum
Dropsy	Hydrops
of abdomen	Infantile dropsy (1y+)
bowel	œdema (1y+)
foot	of connective tissue
intestine	extremity
peritonæum	Universal hydrops

This title does not include: Œdema of the newborn (151).—Œdema of the glottis (87).—Œdema of the lungs (94).—Œdema of the brain (64).

¹ Although this term is an inclusion of title No. 175 in the French manual (index only), it is the Census practice to compile such deaths under International title No. 186 in agreement with the assignment of Traumatism (unqualified). Both are indefinite and unsatisfactory returns.

XIV.—ILL DEFINED DISEASES—Continued.

188. Sudden death.

This title includes:

Cardiac syncope
Died suddenly
Dropped dead
Fainting fit

Sudden death (nonpuerperal)
Syncope (fatal)
of heart

This title does not include: Puerperal sudden death (139), nor "sudden death" with an explanatory expression, such as "due to diabetes" (50), or "caused by apoplexy" (84), etc.

189. Cause of death not specified or ill defined.

This title includes:

Abdominal disease
 section
Acute delirious mania
 delirium
Anorexia
Apnoea (3m+)
Artificial feeding (1y+)
Asphyxia (3m+) (not violence)
Asthenia (1y-69y)
 of heart
Asthenic delirium
 fever
Atony (1y-69y)
Atrophy (1y-69y)
Bilious
 catarrh
 fever
Bottle feeding (1y+)
Cachexia (1y-69y)
Capillary congestion
Carbon dioxide poisoning (pathological)
Cardiac asthenia
 exhaustion
 failure
 paralysis
Cephalology
Catarrhal fever
 inflammation
 sclerosis
"Chronic"
Coeliotomy
Collapse (unqualified)
Colliquative fever
Coma
Complication of diseases
Congenital (1y+)
 asthenia (1y+)
 debility (1y+)
 dyspnoea (1y+)
 insufficiency (1y+)
 malnutrition (1y+)
 weakness (1y+)
Congestion
 of heart
 vein
Congestive asphyxia (3m+)
 chill
 fever

Constitutional weakness (1y+)
Cyanosis (not due to malformation of heart, 3m+)
 (without further qualification, 3m+)
Cystic degeneration
Debility (1y-69y)
Decline (1y-69y)
Degeneration (1y-69y)
Delirium
Dentition
Diathesis
Dilatation
Disease of head
 navel (3m+)
Distention of abdomen
Dyspnoea
Effusion
Emaciation (1y+)
Ephemeral fever
Exacerbation
Exhaustion (1y-69y)
Failure of circulation (1y+)
 respiration (1y+)
Feeble constitution (1y+)
 infant (1y+)
Fever (undefined)
 of unknown cause
Fistula
Found dead
Gastric fever
Gastrointestinal fever
General atrophy (1y-69y)
 breaking down (1y-69y)
 catarrh
 collapse
 congestion
 debility (1y-69y)
 decline (1y-69y)
 marasmus (1y-69y)
 weakness (1y-69y)
Gradual decline (1y-69y)
Hæmorrhagic fever
Headache
Heart exhaustion
 failure
Hyperæmia
Hyperpyrexia

XIV.—ILL DEFINED DISEASES—Continued.

189. Cause of death not specified or ill defined—Continued.

This title includes:

Hypertrophy	Progressive weakness (1y-69y)
Immature birth (child, 1y+)	Prostration (1y-69y)
Immaturity (child, 1y+)	Pyrexia (of uncertain origin)
Imperfect circulation (1y+)	Rash
Improper food (1y+)	Rupture of viscera
Inanition (from disease, 1y-69y)	Seasickness
Infancy (1y+)	Section of abdomen
Infantile atrophy (1y+)	Shock
derangement (3m+)	Sick from birth (1y+)
disease (3m+)	Simple continued fever
fever	Slow fever
heart failure (1y+)	Softening
inertia (1y+)	Sore
tabes (1y+)	Stenosis
Infection	Stupor
Infectious disease	Subdelirium
Infirmity (1y-69y)	Suppuration
Inflammation	Surgical apoplexy
of abdomen	exhaustion
Inflammatory fever	mania
Inquest pending	operation
Insomnia	shock
Laparotomy	Synochal fever
Malassimilation (1y-69y)	Tabes
Malignant fever	Tapping of abdomen
Malnutrition (1y-69y)	Teething
Marasmus (1y-69y)	Transfusion of blood
Natural causes	Trepanning
Neglect (3m+)	Trephining
Nervous fever	of skull
No disease	Typhomania
"Noncontagious"	Undetermined
Obstruction	Unknown
Operation	cause
Overwork	disease
Paracentesis	Unspecified
Paralysis cordis	Venous congestion
of heart.	Violent fever
Paresis of heart	Visitation of God
Perforation	Vital degeneration (1y-69y)
Polyuria	Want of vitality (1y-69y)
Postoperative shock	Wasting (1y-69y)
Premature birth (child, 1y+)	Weak heart
Prematurity (child, 1y+)	Weakness (1y-69y)
Progressive asthenia (1y-69y)	Worn out (1y-69y)

This title does not include: Congenital debility (151).—Exhaustion, cachexia, or debility: in old persons (154).—Fever: ataxo-dynamic (1), or continued (1), or summer (98), or hay (98).—Asphyxia from external cause (156 or 168).—Cyanosis of the newborn (152).

INDEX.

SUGGESTIONS ON USE OF INDEX.

References are to the titles of the detailed International List of Causes of Death, Second Decennial Revision (1909), as shown in the preceding Tabular List. For use with abridged lists, see p. 34.

Terms are to be understood with the qualifications indicated only. The expression "not otherwise defined" may be considered as implied in each assignment.

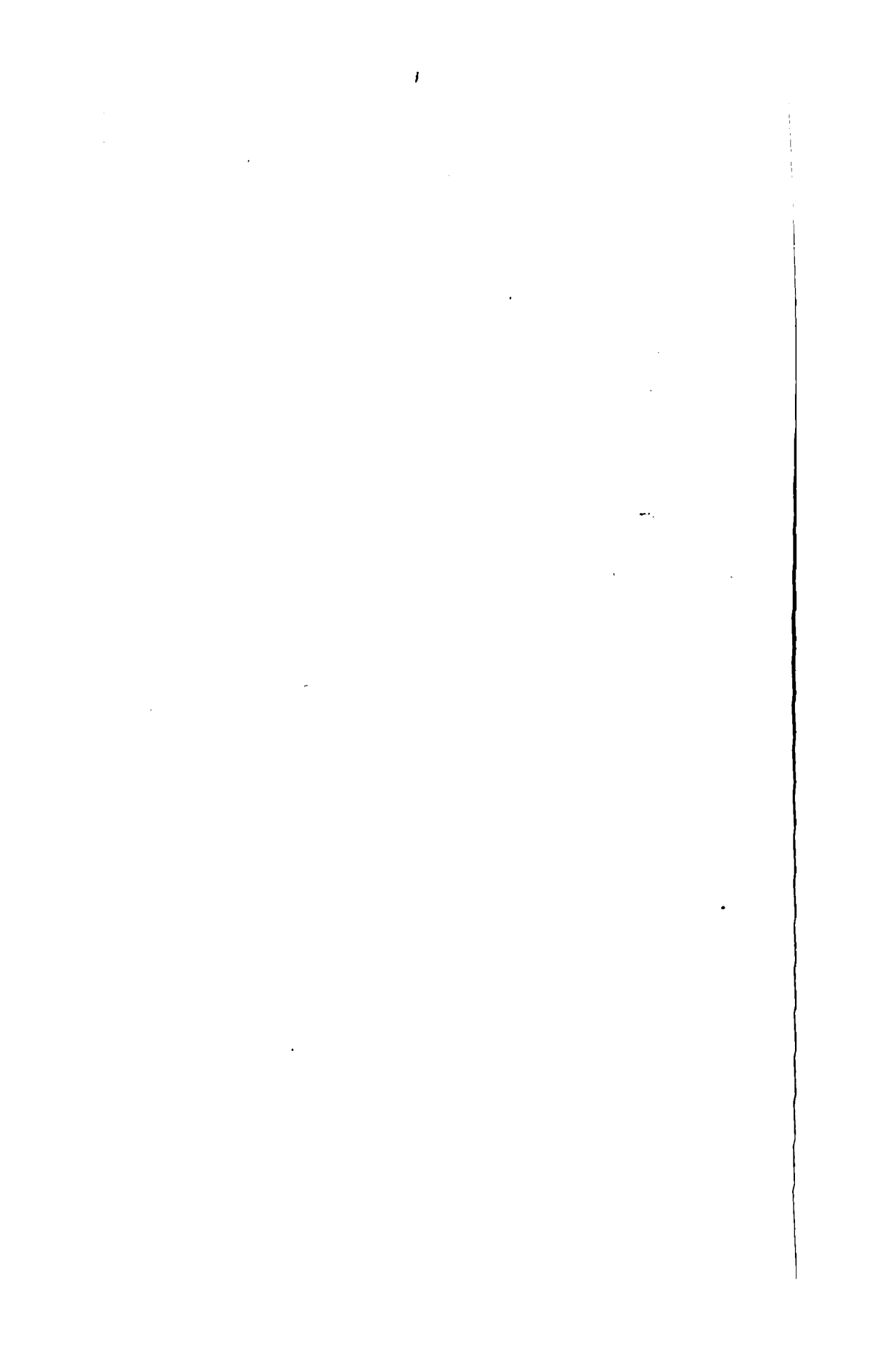
The names of organs or parts of the body and also of diseases are shown with the adjective form in parentheses, as "Abdomen (abdominal)," "Heart (cardiac)," "Kidney (renal)," "Tuberculosis (tuberculous)," etc. Either word may be read with the indented list of words following, as "Abscess of abdomen" or "Abdominal abscess," etc., as may be necessary to identify the form returned.

Stillbirths are not included in deaths. Reference may be made to the heads "Stillbirth" and "Premature birth" for certain terms that require a distinction in this respect.

Symbols are used for age limits that govern the reference to certain titles, especially 70, 71, 89, 90, 104, 105, 151, 152, 153, 154, and 189:

Under 3 months (-3m)	Under 15 years and 45 years and over
3 months and over (3m+)	(-15y, 45y+)
Under 1 year (-1y)	1 to 69 years, both inclusive (1y-69y)
1 year and over (1y+)	Under 60 years (-60y)
Under 5 years (-5y)	60 years and over (60y+)
5 years and over (5y+)	70 years and over (70y+)
15 to 44 years, both inclusive (15y-44y)	

The words "Cancer" and "Tumor" are used as general terms for all varieties of malignant and nonmalignant neoplasms, respectively; for lists of forms, see pages 63 and 66. See also "Injury" or "Wound" for the general assignment of terms denoting external violence, and "Poisoning" for the distinctions involved in the assignment of poisonings and intoxications. Under "Arm" may be found assignments applicable to leg, thigh, extremity, etc.; under "Bone," those of any particular bone; and under "Joint," the general references for any articulation.



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¹ See forms of cancer on p. 63. Any form of cancer with location not stated is assigned to (45) except epithelioma and epithelial tumor (44). When the location is stated, assignment is to titles 3 to 45, according to the list of organs or parts of the body affected.

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Parasite (see Parasitic disease)**Parasitic cyst (unqualified)** 25**PARASITIC DISEASE**

All "germ diseases," e. g. Typhoid fever (caused by the *Bacillus typhosus*), are parasitic diseases, but the expression is usually understood to include those caused by higher fungi or by animal parasites. The name of the disease should be reported by the physician if possible, not merely the name of the parasite. The latter, however, may be confirmatory of diagnosis, or in itself, in some cases, diagnostic. The brief list below should be used with caution and as subordinate to the statement of disease causing death when that is given.

<i>Parasite</i>	<i>Parasitic disease</i>
<i>Actinomyces bovis</i>	Actinomycosis 25
<i>Amoeba dysenteriae</i>	Amoebic dysentery 14
<i>Ancylostoma</i>	Ancylostomiasis 106
<i>Ankylostoma</i>	Ankylostomiasis 106
<i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i>	Ascariasis 107
<i>Aspergillus</i>	See Aspergillosis

<i>Parasite—Con.</i>	<i>Parasitic disease—Con.</i>	<i>Parasite—Con.</i>	<i>Parasitic disease—Con.</i>
Bacillus		Schistosoma	Schistosomiasis
<i>aerogenes capsulatus</i>	Bacillus <i>aerogenes capsulatus</i> infection 20	Shiga's bacillus	Bacillary dysentery
anthracis	Anthrax 22	Spirillum cholerae	Asiatic cholera 1
botulinus	Botulism 164	Spirillum obermeieri	Relapsing fever
cholerae	Asiatic cholera 12	Spirochaeta	
coli communis	Bacillus coli communis infection	obermeieri	Relapsing fever
	(-2y) 104	pallida	Syphilis 37
	(2y+) 105	Spironema pallidum	Syphilis 37
	Found also in peritonitis, terminal infections, etc.	Staphylococcus	Staphylococcus infection 20
diphtheriae	Diphtheria 9	Streptococcus	Streptococcus infection 20
dysenteriae	Bacillary dysentery 14	Tænia	Tæniasis 107
influenzae	Influenza 10	Tapeworm	Tæniasis 107
leprae	Leprosy 17	Treponema pallidum	Syphilis 37
mallei	Glanders 21	Trichina spiralis	Trichiniasis 106
pestis	Plague 15	Trypanosoma	Trypanosomiasis
pneumoniae	Pneumonia 92	Tubercle bacillus	See Tuberculosis
shigae	Bacillary dysentery 14	Uncinaria	Uncinariasis 108
tetani	Tetanus 24	Vincent's bacillus	Vincent's angina
typhi abdominalis	Typhoid fever 1		
typhosus	Typhoid fever 1		(If the name of the parasite is not stated, comment may be made to the various organs of the body as stated under the general Disease.)
tuberculosis	See Tuberculosis		
Balantidium coli	Balantidic dysentery 14	Parasitic stomatitis 99	
Blastomyces	Blastomycosis 25	Parathyreoid gland, tumor 88	
Bothriocephalus	Tæniasis 107	Paratyphoid fever 1	
Cestodes	Tæniasis 107	Paratyphus 1	
Comma bacillus	Asiatic cholera 12	Parauterine abscess	
Cysticercus cellulosae	See Cysticercus	(nonpuerperal) 130	
Dibothriocephalus	Tæniasis 107	(puerperal) 137	
Eberth's bacillus	Typhoid fever 1	Paregoric poisoning 165	
Echinococcus	See Hydatid	Parenchymatous	
Entamoeba histolytica	Entamoebic dysentery 14	goitre 88	
Fasciola hepatica	Hepatic distomiasis 107	hepatitis 111	
Filaria	See Filariasis	acute 111	
Fluke	Distomiasis 107	nephritis 120	
Friedländer's pneumobacillus	Pneumonia 92	acute 119	
Gonococcus	Gonococcus infection 38	chronic 120	
Hookworm	Hookworm disease 106	tonsillitis 100	
Klebs-Löffler bacillus	Diphtheria 9	Paresis 67	
Koch's comma bacillus	Asiatic cholera 12	bladder 124	
Laveronia	Malaria 4	bowel 110	
Löffler's bacillus	Diphtheria 9	general 67	
Meningococcus	Cerebrospinal fever 61	heart 189	
Micrococcus		infantile 63	
intracellularis meningitidis	Cerebrospinal fever 61	intestine 110	
lanceolatus	Pneumonia 92	peripheral, progressive 63	
melitensis	Malta fever 3	pseudohypertrophic 63	
meningitidis	Cerebrospinal fever 61	senile 154	
Microspironema pallidum	Syphilis 37	stomach 103	
Necator americanus	Hookworm disease 106	vesical 124	
Negri bodies	Diagnostic of rabies 23	Paretic dementia 67	
Oldium albicans	Thrush 99	Parietes (see Wall)	
Paratyphoid bacillus	Paratyphoid fever 1	Parkinson's disease 63	
Pfeiffer's bacillus	Influenza 10	Paronychia 144	
Plasmodium malariae	Malaria 4	Parotid	
Pneumobacillus	Pneumonia 92	cynanche 19	
Pneumococcus	Pneumonia 92	gland	
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POISONING

All internal¹ poisoning, intoxication, or toxæmia, may be divided, for the purpose of statistical assignment under the titles of the International List, into two general groups:

A. Toxæmia from poisons produced within the body

Such poisons may result from normal or pathologic cell action, from the growth of animal or vegetable parasites (e. g., diphtheria or typhoid toxins) or

in the course of various diseases (e. g., diabetic coma from β -oxybutyric acid intoxication). When due to a definite disease, the condition should be tabulated thereunder. Some more or less indefinite terms are assigned as follows:

Acidosis (diabetic) 50	Septic toxæmia 20
Autointoxication 55	Stereocæmia 110
Copraemia 110	Toxæmia 55
Leucomaine poisoning 55	Toxic psychosis 68
Ptomaine poisoning	Toxinfection 55
(not food poisoning)	Uræmia 120
55	Uræmic intoxication
Puerperal	120
toxæmia 138	Urinary intoxication
uræmia 138	125

B. Poisoning by external substances

The word "poisoning" should be restricted to this group, as far as possible. It is divided as follows:

1. Chronic, habit, and industrial poisoning

- 56. Alcoholism (acute or chronic)
- 57. Chronic lead poisoning
- 58. Other chronic occupation poisonings
- 59. Other chronic poisonings

2. Other poisoning (usually acute)

- (a) Suicidal (solid or liquid poison) 155
 - (gas or vapor) 156
- (b) Homicidal 184
- (c) Accidental (or undefined):
 - 164. Poisoning by food. Includes "ptomaine poisoning" due to food
 - 165. Other acute poisonings. (Includes venom poison as by snake bite. Solid and liquid poisons only)
 - 168. Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted)

All assignments of deaths reported from poisoning are to be governed by the distinctions set forth above, and it is therefore important that deaths from poisoning should always state the nature of the poisoning as accidental, suicidal, or homicidal. Chronic poisonings and especially chronic *industrial* or *occupational* poisonings should always be definitely stated. The following list contains all the poisons in the last edition of the Bellevue Nomenclature with the ordinary or probable assignment indicated (in the absence of further information in addition to the form of return and exclusive of homicidal and suicidal poisoning):

List of poisonings

- Absinthe poisoning 56
- Acetanilide poisoning 165
 - acute 165
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- Acetic acid poisoning 165
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 - (occupational) 58

¹ The effects of x-rays, of radium, steam, boiling liquids, and of corrosive substances (e. g., sulphuric acid) acting upon the surface of the body, are not included under Poisoning but under Burns (conflagration excepted) (167). Dermatitis from poison ivy or poison oak (*Rhus toxicodendron*) is assigned to (145).

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- Ammonia poisoning 165
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 - hydroxide poisoning 165
- Amyl
 - alcohol poisoning 165
 - (occupational) 58
 - nitrite poisoning, vapor 168
- Amylene hydrate poisoning 165
- Aniline
 - dye poisoning 165
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 - (vapor) 168
- Animal extract poisoning 165
- Antimony poisoning 165
 - (occupational) 58
- Antipyrine poisoning 165
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- Antitoxin poisoning 165
- Apomorphine poisoning 165
- Aqua fortis poisoning 165
- Arsenic poisoning 165
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 - (occupational) 58
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- Atropine poisoning 165
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- Belladonna poisoning 165
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- Cantharidin poisoning 165
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PREMATURE BIRTH (child)

The Rules of Statistical Practice adopted by the American Public Health Association (*see* Census Bulletin No. 108, Mortality Statistics, 1909, pp. 7-42) provide as follows:

Premature births (not stillborn) should be included in total deaths (classified under International Title No. 151). [Same title in revised is subtitle 1.]

Premature births (stillborn) should be classed under stillbirths, and should not be included in total deaths.

When a premature birth is reported as "stillborn" and an inconsistent statement of age (days, hours, minutes) is also given, the registrar should endeavor to secure a statement that will enable the case to be classed with certainty either as a stillbirth or as a death. If no additional information can be obtained, the statement of age should govern, and the case be compiled as a death, not as a stillbirth.

When a premature birth is reported with no statement of age (space left blank), the local registrar should endeavor to obtain a statement of age, or at least that the child was born alive; but in the absence of any further data the case should be compiled as a stillbirth.

The rules and assignments given under the head "Stillbirth" may be compared, together with the specific assignments indicated by the following list:

- Abortion
 - (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*
 - (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)
- Immature birth
 - (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*
 - (child, not dead at birth, -1y) 151 (subtitle 1)
 - (child, not dead at birth, 1y+) 189
- Miscarriage
 - (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*
 - (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)
- Premature birth
 - (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*
 - (child, not dead at birth, -1y) 151 (subtitle 1)
 - (child, not dead at birth, 1y+) 189
- Prematurity
 - (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*
 - (child, not dead at birth, -1y) 151 (subtitle 1)
 - (child, not dead at birth, 1y+) 189
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 - (child, stillborn) (*see* Stillbirth)
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 - (70y+) 154
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¹ Not in sense of relating to spinal cord, q. v.

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STILLBIRTH

The Rules of Statistical Practice adopted by the American Public Health Association (see *Census Bulletin* 108, Mortality Statistics, 1909, pp. 3-4 recommend that—

Stillbirths should not be included in deaths.

Children born alive and *living for any time* *however*, no matter how brief, after birth, should be classed as stillbirths, even though reported by the attending physicians or midwives as "stillborn."

Whenever age, in days, hours, or minutes, is reported for a "stillborn" child, or indicated by difference between dates of birth and death, the registrar should secure a statement that will enable the case to be classed with certainty either as a stillbirth or as a death. If no additional information can be obtained, the statement of age should govern and the case be compiled as a death, not as a stillbirth.

Premature births (not stillborn) should be included in total deaths (classified under International title No. 151). [Same number in revised is subtitle 1.]

Premature births (stillborn) should be classed under stillbirths, and should not be included in total deaths.

Statistical definition of "Birth"

Birth (completion of birth) is the instant of complete separation of the entire body (not body in the restricted sense of trunk, but the entire organism, including head, trunk, and limbs) of the child from the body of the mother. The umbilical cord need not be cut nor the placenta detached in order to constitute complete birth for registration purposes. A child dead or dying a moment before the instant of birth is a stillbirth, and one dying a moment after, no matter how brief, after birth, was a living child, and should not be registered as a stillbirth.

The exact statement of *age*, which must not be confused with the statement of duration of gestation, is essential for the separation of stillbirths from living births and from deaths of children born alive. Age is the time survived after birth. The age of a stillbirth is "0" or *no days, hours, or minutes*. Exact statement of age in hours or minutes is provided for upon the Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death in the case of infants dying under 1 day of age. The word "stillbirth" is sometimes loosely used to include deaths of infants that occur some time after birth. "*Stillbirth*," *or consistent with statement of age (or in the absence of any statement of age), takes precedence over any other term and excludes the case entirely from the compilation of deaths*. The following list contains terms that may occur upon certificates of death:

Terms requiring discrimination as to stillbirth:

Abortion
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)
 Acardiac foetus *Stillbirth*²
 Acomous foetus *Stillbirth*²
 Acrania *Stillbirth*²
 Albuminuria of mother
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*²
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 2)
 Anencephalus *Stillbirth*²
 Application of craniotomy forceps *Stillbirth*²

¹ A correct statement of age or the fact that the child was *dead at birth* or was *not dead at birth* should be obtained, if possible, in all these cases.

² *Stillbirths* are to be excluded from the compilation of deaths.

asphyxia during labor
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 breech presentation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 cesarean operation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 cephalotomy (child) *Stillbirth*¹
 cephalotripsy (child) *Stillbirth*¹
 compression of cord
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 cranioclasm *Stillbirth*¹
 craniotomy (child) *Stillbirth*¹
 rushing head of child *Stillbirth*¹
 decapitation of foetus *Stillbirth*¹
 difficult labor
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 dystocia
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 embryotomy *Stillbirth*¹
 evisceration of foetus *Stillbirth*¹
 excessive pressure in delivery
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 foot presentation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 forceps operation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 immaturity
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)
 incomplete gestation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)
 injury at birth
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 malformation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 150
 malpresentation
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 miscarriage
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)
 nonviable
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)
 perforation of head of child *Stillbirth*¹
 placental disease
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 2)
 premature birth
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 151 (subtitle 1)
 prolapse of funis
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 prolonged labor
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 152 (subtitle 1)
 stillbirth
 (age "0" or no age stated) *Stillbirth*¹
 (age stated in hours or minutes of survival after
 birth) 151 (subtitle 2)
 stillborn (*see* *Stillbirth*)
 stillbirths
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 37
 traumatism of mother
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) *Accidental or homicidal*
 and by means of injury
 typhoid fever
 (child, dead at birth) *Stillbirth*¹
 (child, not dead at birth) 1

Version
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¹ *Stillbirths* are to be excluded from the compilation of deaths.

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¹ See forms of tumor on p. 66. Any form of tumor (not malignant; *see* Cancer) with location not stated is assigned to (46). When the location is stated, assignment is to the organ or part of the body affected, as a rule, according to the following list. *See also* Cyst.

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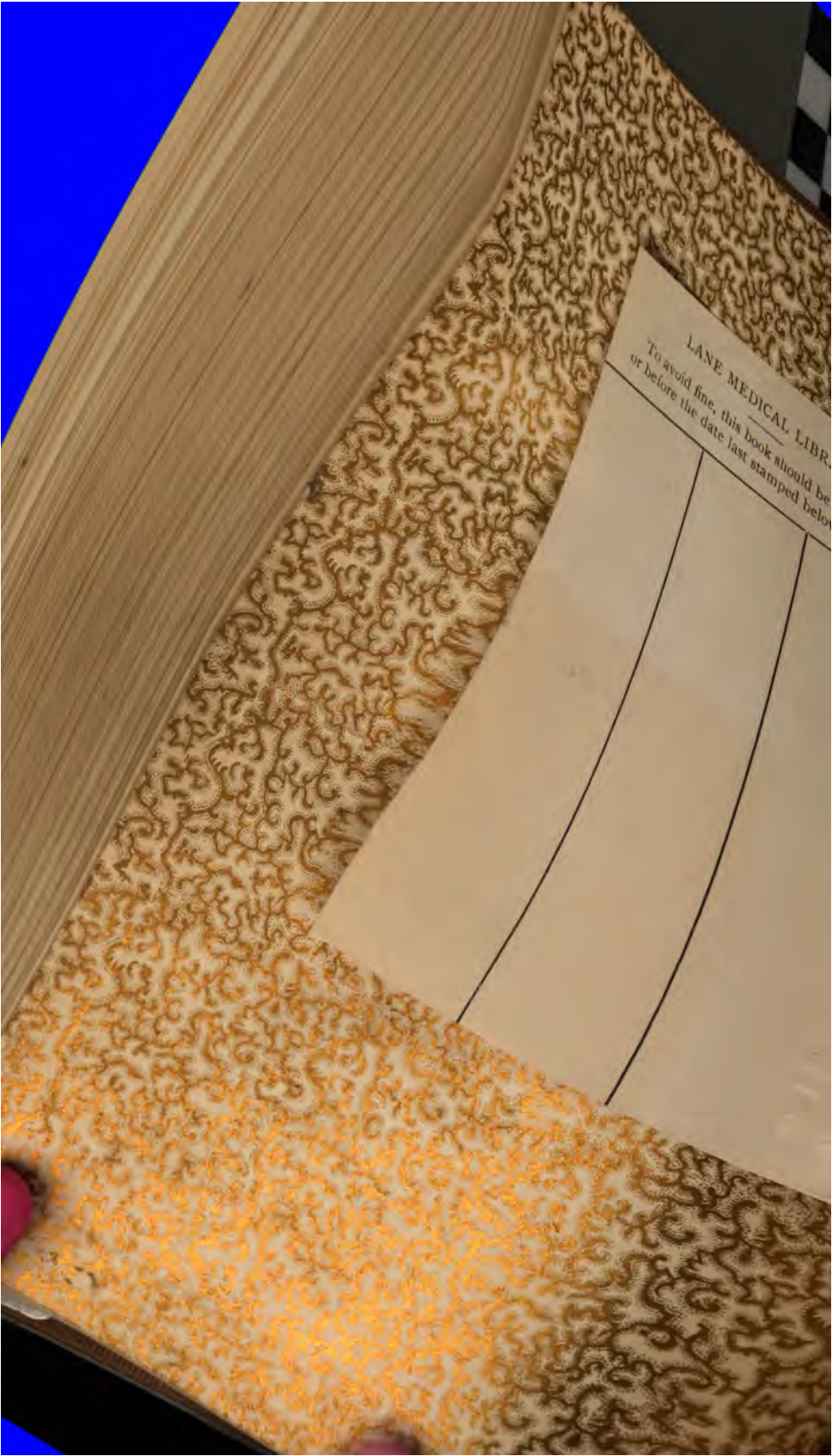
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